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CIENCIA EN ABIERTO

Digital.CSIC: contenidos. Derechos de autor y políticas editoriales. Indicadores de impacto y herramientas de colaboración en Acceso Abierto

Curso del 24 al 26 de marzo de 2014, Centro de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales del CSIC

Isabel Bernal, Juan Román Molina. Oficina Técnica de Digital.CSIC

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Recordando conceptos..

- Derechos Morales (art. 14 LPI)
  - Paternidad
  - Integridad
  - Divulgación
  - Otros derechos

- Derechos Patrimoniales (o de explotación)
  - Derecho de Reproducción (art. 18 LPI)
  - Distribución (art. 19 LPI)
  - Derecho de Comunicación pública (art. 20 LPI)
  - Derecho de Transformación (art. 21 LPI)

Territorialidad y mínimos impuestos por los Tratados internacionales

Excepciones y limitaciones diferentes en legislaciones nacionales

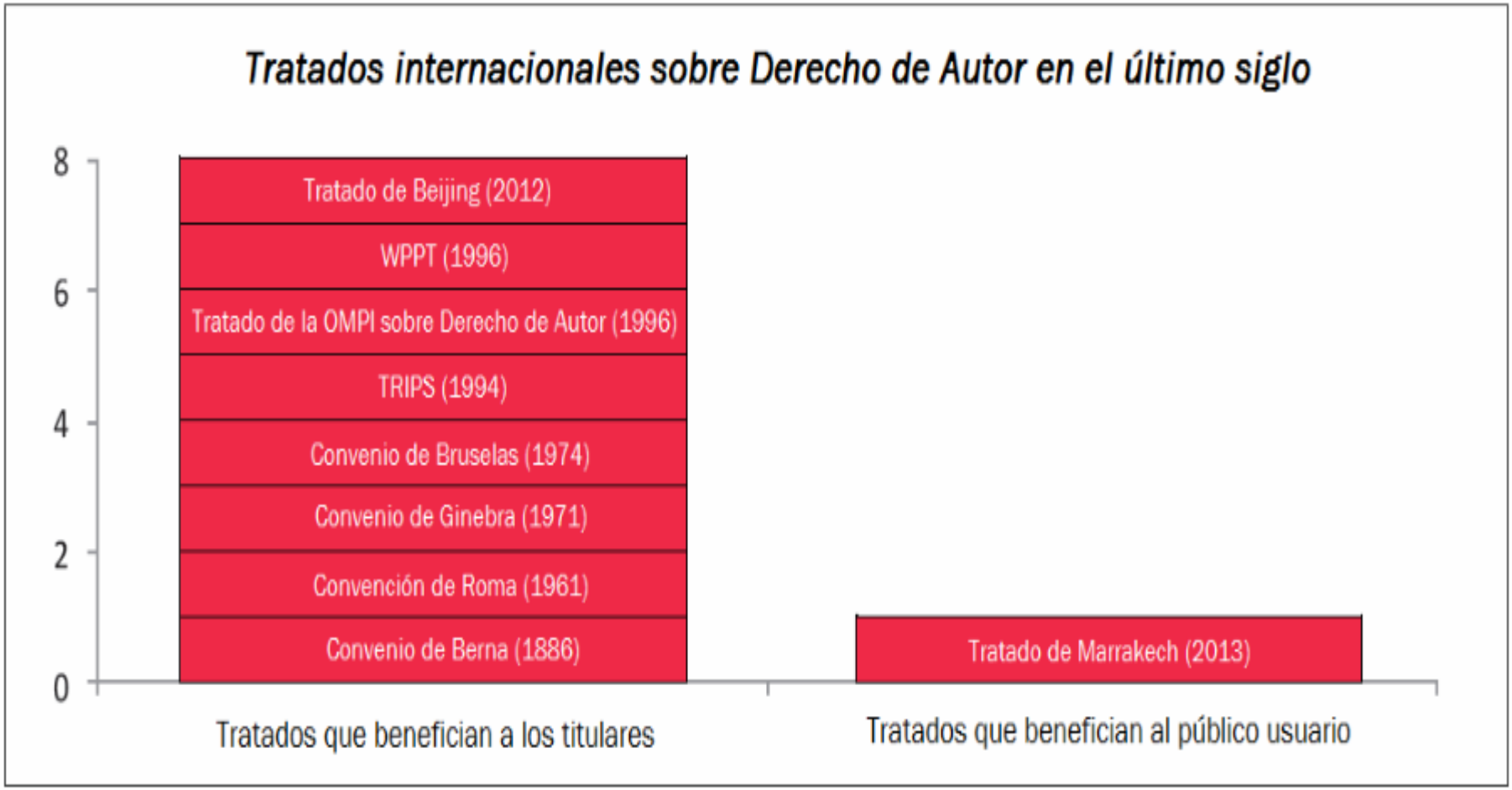
¿Cómo proteger una idea/innovación?

- Contratos de confidencialidad
- Patentes
- Derechos de diseño (design rights)
- Copyright (pero solo el texto/gráficas/imágenes de los artículos!!)
- Marcas registradas

¿Por qué una reforma del régimen de copyright?

- Restablecer un equilibrio entre intereses públicos (sociedad) y privados (autores/titulares)
- Adaptación de excepciones y limitaciones al entorno digital
- Mayor acceso a la información y reutilización más fácil de las obras : licencias de contenido en abierto (son gratuitas y protegen los derechos de autor y permiten usos con fines educativos y de investigación que van más allá de lo permitido por licencias estándar comerciales)
- Problemática de las obras huérfanas
- El papel de las sociedades de gestión colectiva en el medio digital

Campaña mundial para ampliar las excepciones y limitaciones de las leyes de derecho de autor para información digital



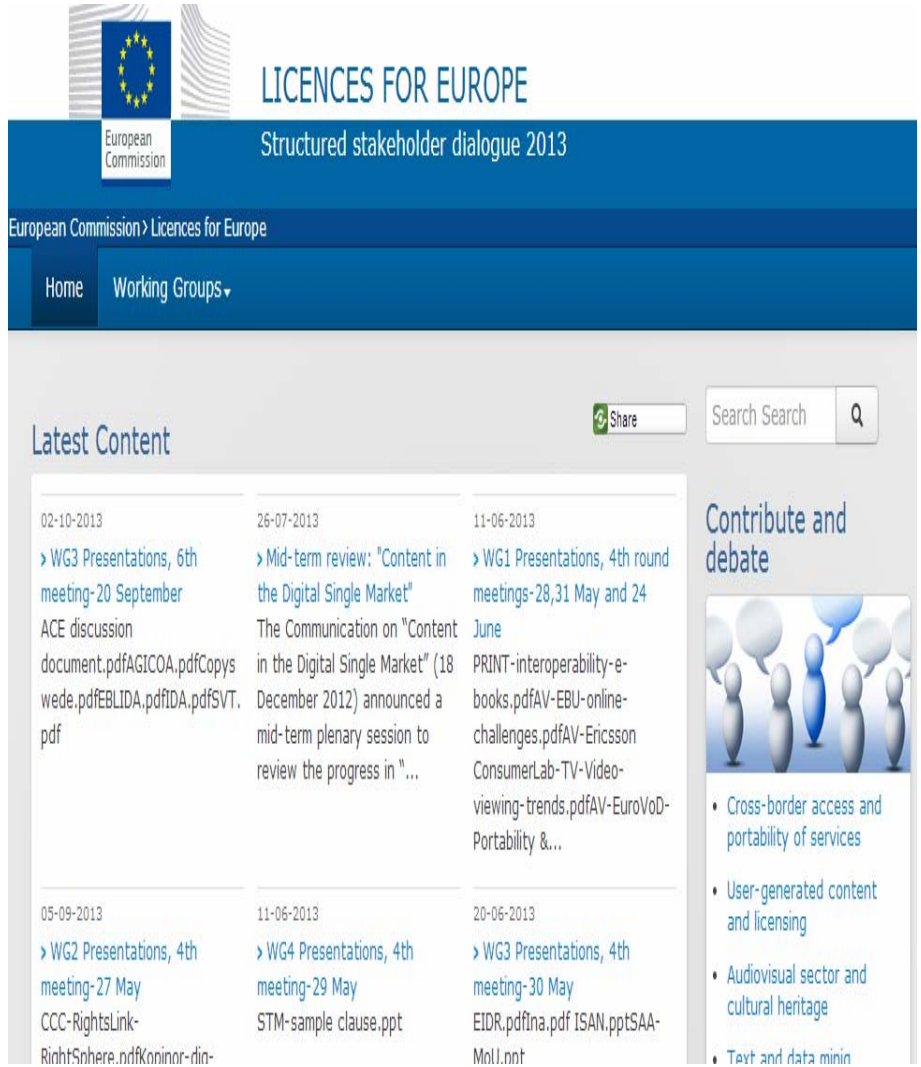
Iniciativa en la Comisión Europea

- Diciembre 2013, consulta pública UE sobre la necesaria revisión de la legislación de Propiedad Intelectual
- Legislación europea, precedente a los retos actuales del medio digital e Internet
- No suficiente armonización entre legislaciones nacionales
- Nuevas oportunidades para creadores, nuevas plataformas y nuevos enfoques con respecto al acceso a los resultados de la investigación
- Los ciudadanos esperan poder acceder a los contenidos fácilmente independientemente de las fronteras
- Cuestionarse el plazo de protección para determinados tipos de obras y fines

Iniciativa Licencias para Europa

- **Minería de datos**: promover el uso eficiente de la minería de textos y datos para fines de investigación. Actualmente, tal actividad requiere acuerdos contractuales entre los usuarios (instituciones de investigación) y los titulares de copyright de los contenidos (los editores de revistas científicas). Un grupo de trabajo debe proponer soluciones como licencias modelo y plataformas tecnológicas.

- **Contenidos generados por usuarios**: fomentar la transparencia y garantizar que los usuarios conozcan mejor los usos lícitos e ilícitos del material protegido así como un acceso más fácil en casos lícitos. Las licencias que existen actualmente no son claras para los usuarios, a pesar de que incluyen deberes y obligaciones legales.



TIPOS DE ACCESO ABIERTO

Definición clásica de acceso abierto

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- Definición de Budapest Open Access Initiative 2002

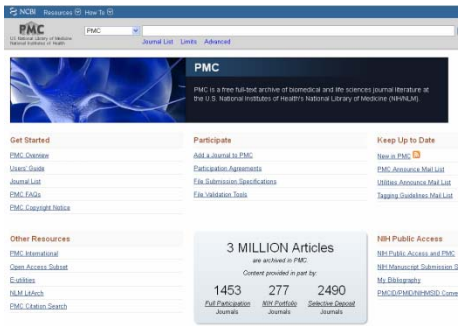
Y las 2 vías del acceso abierto

- REPOSITORIOS (ruta verde)

Una fuente: http://www.opendoar.org/

- REVISTAS DE ACCESO ABIERTO (ruta dorada).

Una fuente: http://doaj.org/



Y según los usos permitidos..

- Acceso abierto gratis

Se eliminan las barreras de pago para el acceso. El lector puede descargar, leer, imprimir, enlazar indexar estos artículos

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- https://digital.csic.es/handle/10261/53278

Licencia no exclusiva de distribución al repositorio: https://digital.csic.es/politicas/#politica5

Acceso abierto gratis en Digital.CSIC

- Es decir, acceso gratuito en línea, incluyendo la lectura, el enlace, la descarga, la impresión, la recolección, la indexación por Google Scholar y otros motores de búsqueda

- Un número minoritario, pero creciente, de trabajos con licencias Creative Commons o similar (para obras en que no ha habido transferencia de copyright): LAS DECIDEN LOS AUTORES

PubMed Central (y PMC Europe)

- Excepto la colección Creative Commons, no está permitido

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OA Subset: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/tools/openftlist/

JOURNAL LIST: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/journals/

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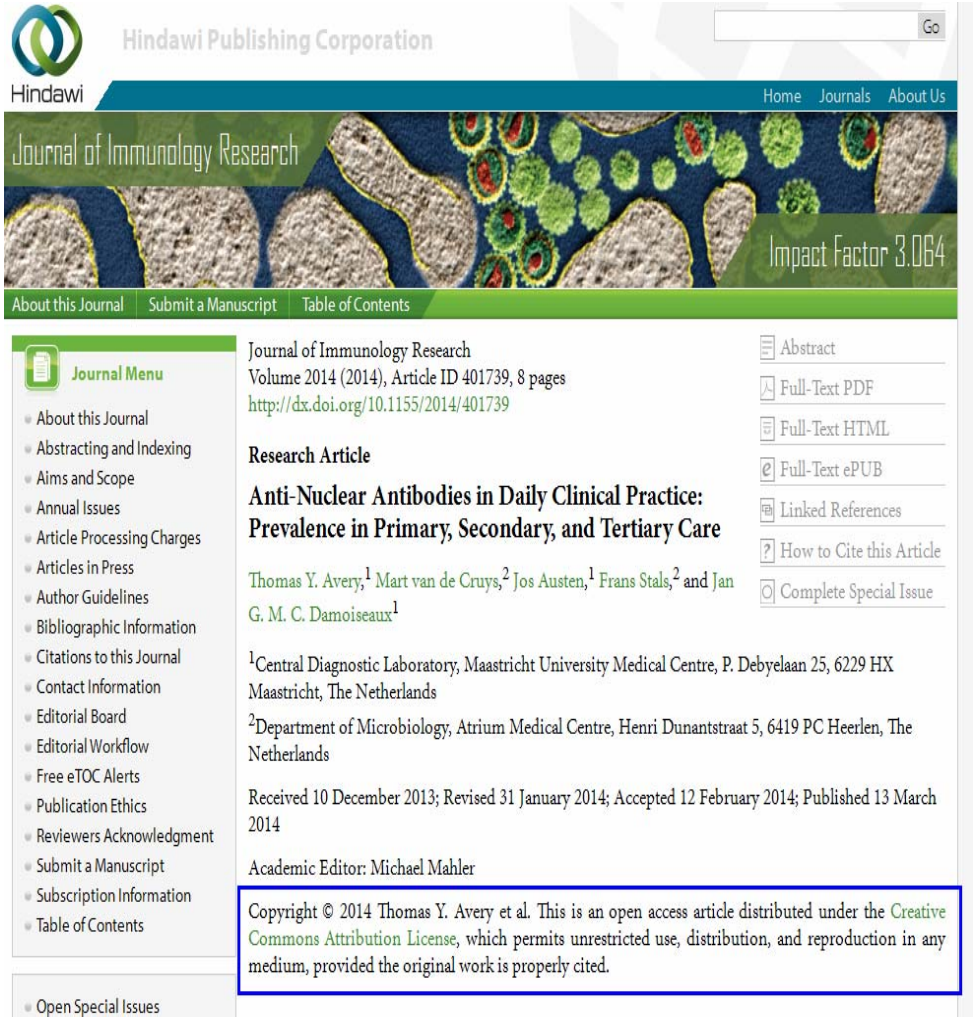
Otro ejemplo igual



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Journal of Immunology Research

Impact Factor 3.064

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- Abstracting and Indexing
- Aims and Scope
- Annual Issues
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- Articles in Press
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- Citations to this Journal
- Contact Information
- Editorial Board
- Editorial Workflow
- Free eTOC Alerts
- Publication Ethics
- Reviewers Acknowledgment
- Submit a Manuscript
- Subscription Information
- Table of Contents

Open Special Issues

Journal of Immunology Research
Volume 2014 (2014), Article ID 401739, 8 pages
http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/2014/401739

Research Article

Anti-Nuclear Antibodies in Daily Clinical Practice: Prevalence in Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Care

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Received 10 December 2013; Revised 31 January 2014; Accepted 12 February 2014; Published 13 March 2014

Academic Editor: Michael Mahler

Abstract
Full-Text PDF
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Full-Text ePUB
Linked References
How to Cite this Article
Complete Special Issue

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En estos casos, es posible depositar el PDF editorial en el repositorio, de modo inmediato tras la publicación en la revista

Pero el panorama se complica

- "Delayed open access": revistas de suscripción que pasado un tiempo (+1 año) ofrecen acceso gratuito

¿Qué significa "OPEN"?

Open Type	Open Domain
Open Content	Open access to research publications (OA)
	Open data
	Open educational resources (OER, including open courseware)
	Open bibliography (also known as open metadata)
	Open source software (OSS)
Open Development	Open development (also known as open development method, ODM)
	Open educational practices (OEP)
	Open peer review
	Open science/open research
	Open innovation
Open Infrastructure	Open standards
	Open systems

Table 2: Open Typology

CC0 para datos en artículos

BioMed Central
The Open Access Publisher

Search BioMed Central blog | Go

BioMed Central blog

Opening up the data – an update to BioMed Central's Copyright and License Agreement

Alison Mercer on August 21, 2013 at 9:19 am - 1 Comment

The Creative Commons CC0 waiver will become part of the BioMed Central Copyright and License Agreement on Tuesday 3rd September. For articles submitted from this date, CC0 will apply to data in all articles published by BioMed Central or Chemistry Central journals.

So what do we mean by open data, what does the Creative Commons CC0 waiver cover, and why this is of interest to you?

Open data relates to the fact that the open communication of scientific research involves more than just the final results of research being published in an article in an open access journal. Sharing the underlying data is an increasingly important part of the research and publication process. BioMed Central aims to provide leadership in supporting scientific communities in the sharing of underlying scientific data, publishing it in standard formats, and supporting re-use and further analysis, which helps facilitate the discovery of new knowledge.

Our updated Copyright and License Agreement will mean that the Creative Commons CC0 waiver applies to data (e.g. in tables and additional files, graphical data points, and bibliographic data). CC0 is data-specific, and the Creative Commons attribution license (CC-BY) will continue to apply generally to articles published in BioMed Central journals.

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- BioMed Central blogs
  - Aquatic Biosystems blog
  - BMC series blog
  - BioMed Central blog
  - Biomarker Research
  - Biotechnology for Biofuels blog
  - Carbon Balance and Management blog
  - Cell & Bioscience blog
  - Clinical Epigenetics blog
  - GigaBlog
  - Globalization and Health blog
  - Human Genomics
  - Human Resources for Health blog
  - Infectious Agents and Cancer blog
  - Molecular Cytogenetics blog
  - Nonlinear Biomedical Physics blog
  - Open Access in the Developing World
  - Open Repository blog
  - Retrovirology blog
  - Skeletal Muscle blog
  - Vascular Cell blog

¿Cuántos artículos en acceso abierto?

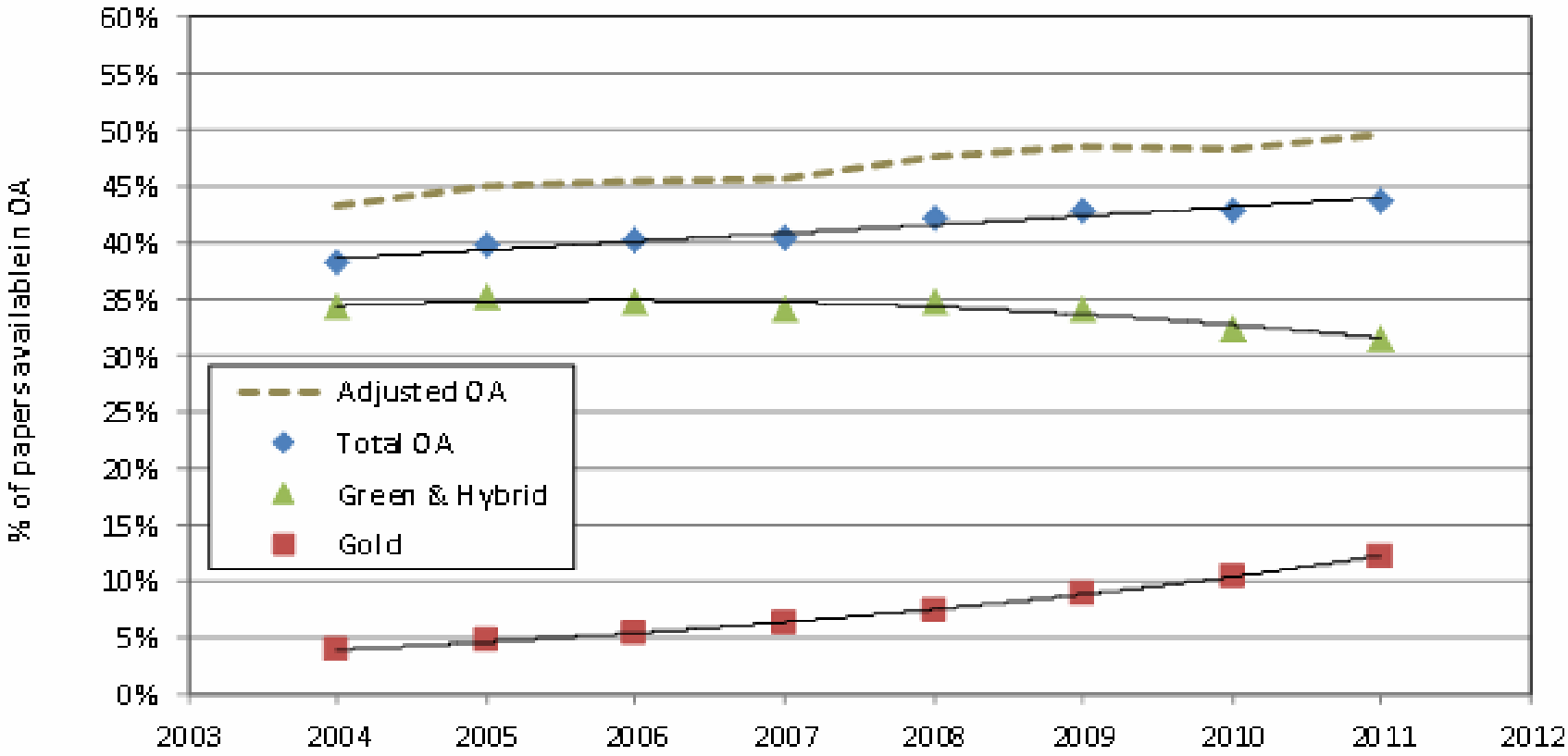

Figure 4 Per cent of freely available peer-reviewed papers, 2004-2011

Source: Computed by Science-Metrix using DOAJ, PubMedCentral, and Scopus.

Múltiples significados/matices para las editoriales de suscripción

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MOST TRUSTED. MOST CITED. MOST READ.

Search | Citation | DOI | Subject | Advanced Search
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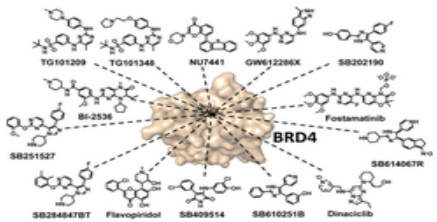
Today's Article | 3/13/14

Figure 1 of 6



Acetyl-lysine Binding Site of Bromodomain-Containing Protein 4 (BRD4) Interacts with Diverse Kinase Inhibitors

Stuart W. J. Ember, Jin-Yi Zhu, Sanne H. Olesen, Mathew P. Martin, Andreas Becker, Norbert Berndt, Gunda I. Georg, and Ernst Schönbrunn

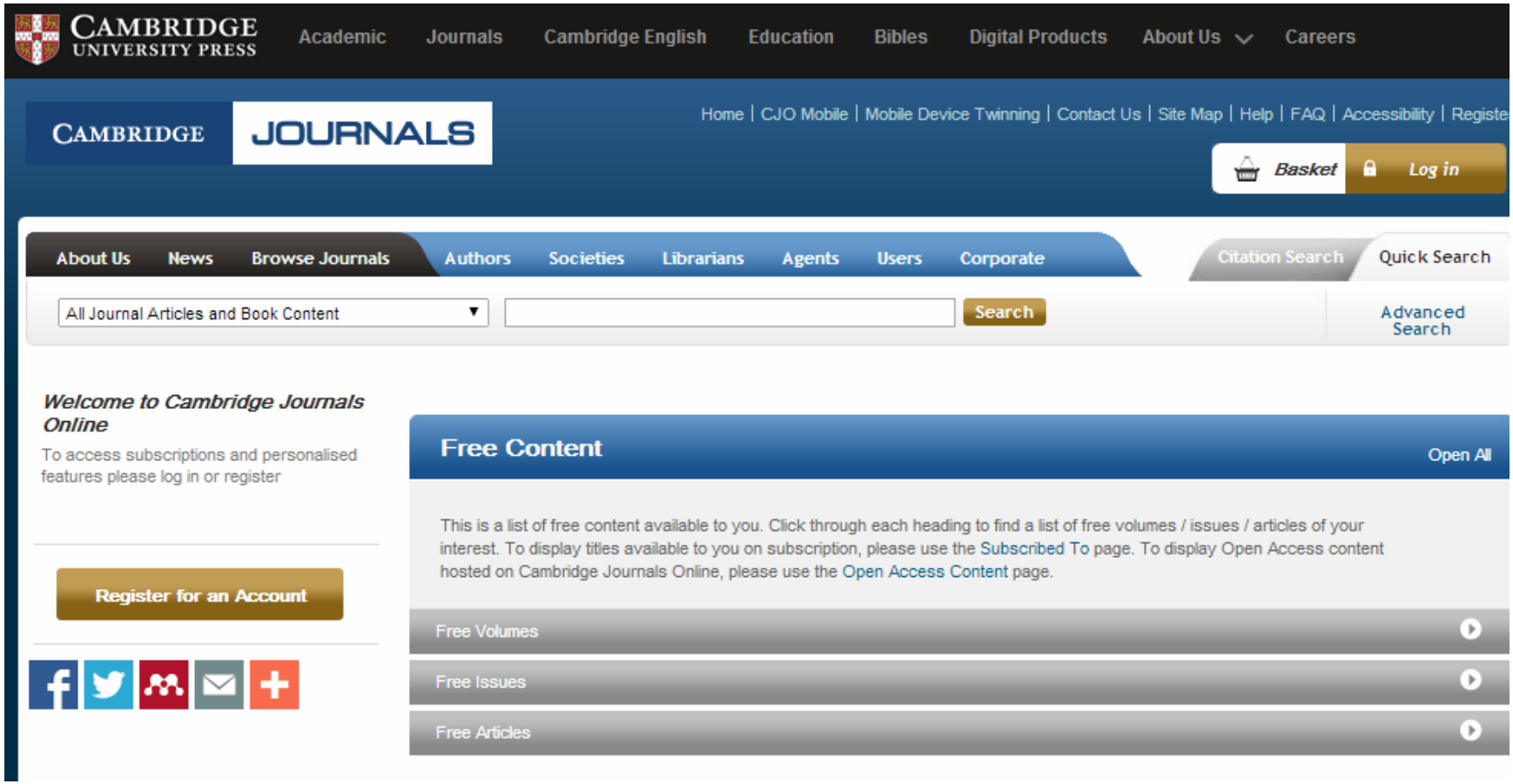
Publication Date (Web): February 25, 2014
ACS Editors' Choice Date: March 13, 2014
DOI: 10.1021/cb500072z

ACS ActiveView PDF | Full Text HTML | Add to ACS ChemWorx | Share this Article

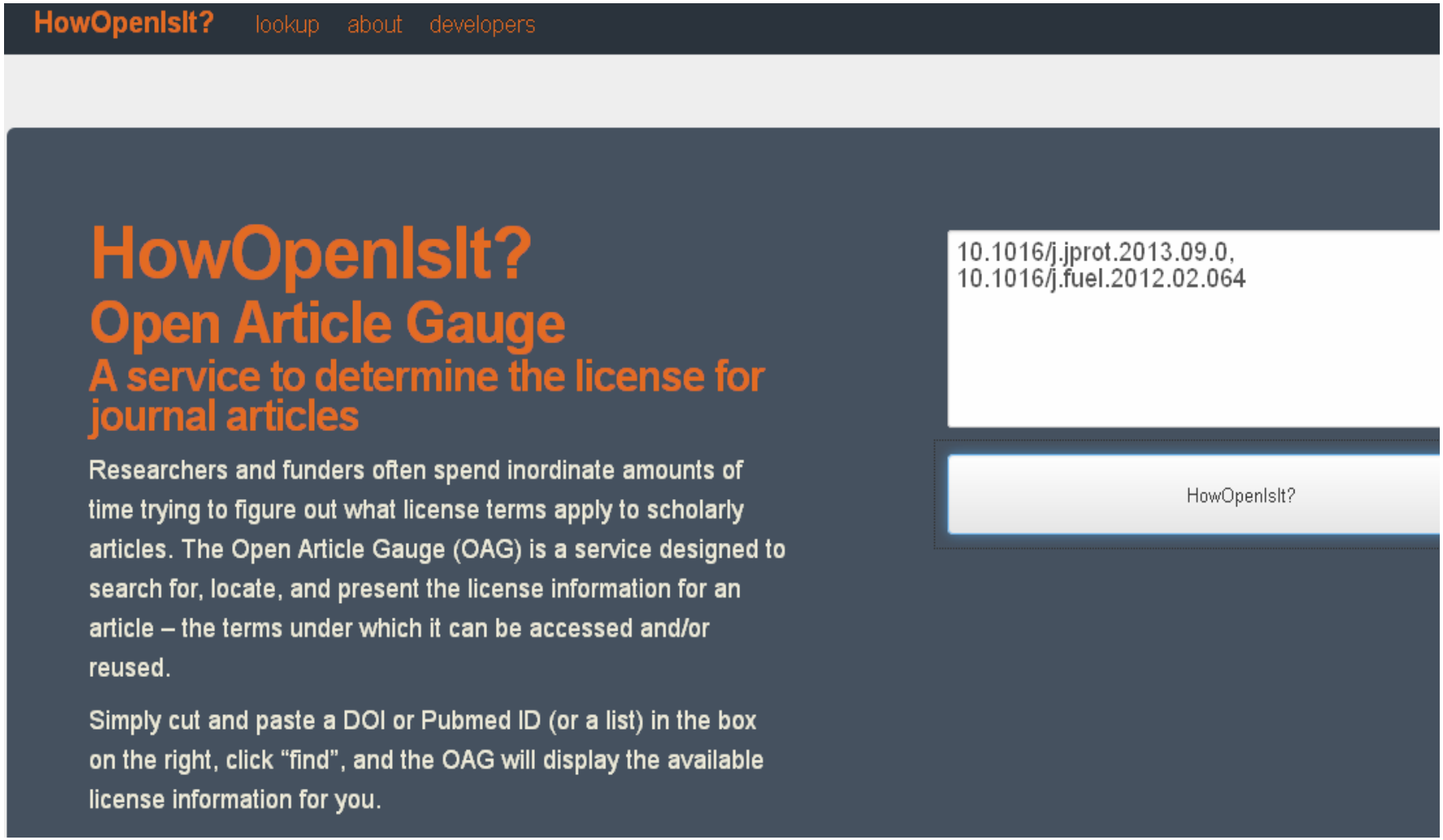
View Abstract

ACS chemical biology

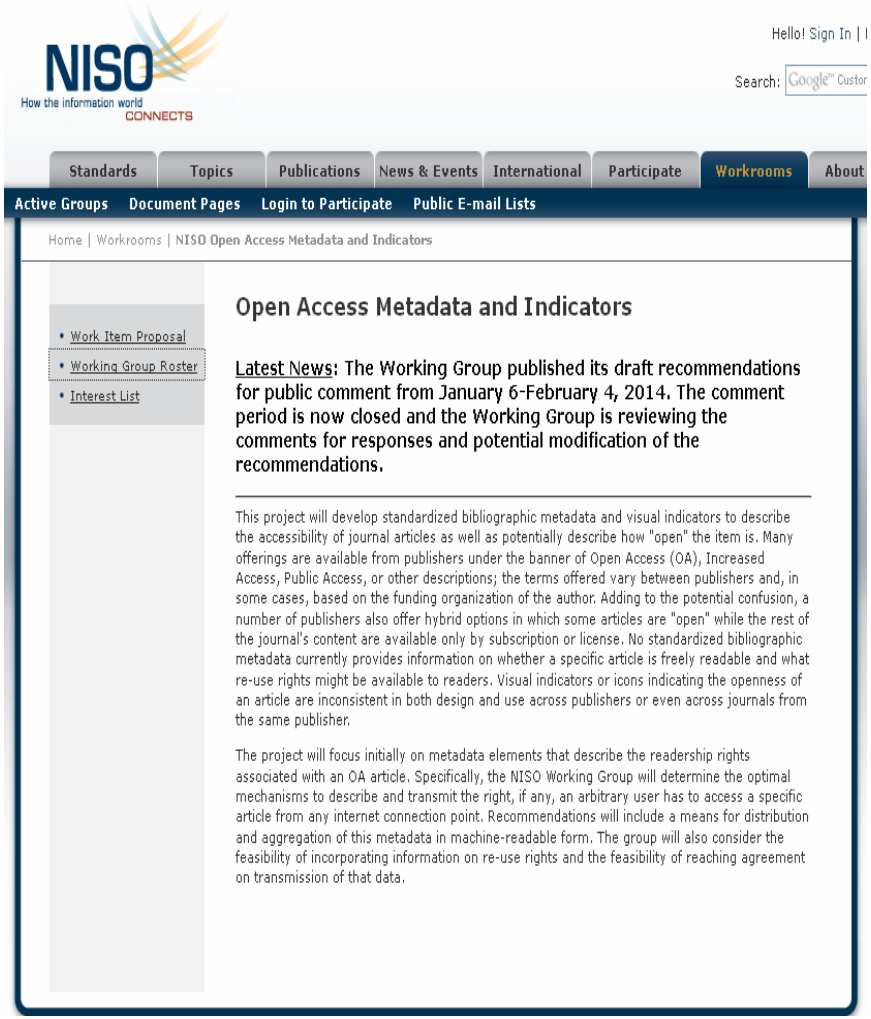
Free access/content no es (necesariamente) open access



La problemática de conocer las licencias de los trabajos, http://oag.cottagelabs.com/lookup/



Faltan estándares y consenso en identificar y describir el acceso abierto



- Iniciativa de NISO
- Primer borrador en enero 2014
- Intento de desarrollar metadatos e indicadores visuales estándares para describir la accesibilidad de los artículos de revistas y su grado de apertura
- http://www.niso.org/workrooms/oami/

Nuevos metadatos en DIGITAL.CSIC

dc.date.available	2014-03-10T10:36:23Z
dc.date.issued	2013
dc.identifier	doi: 10.2337/db12-0926
dc.identifier	issn: 0012-1797
dc.identifier	e-issn: 1939-327X
dc.identifier.citation	Diabetes 62(7): 2569-2578 (2013)
dc.identifier.uri	http://hdl.handle.net/10261/93306
dc.description.abstract	Retinal neurodegeneration is an early event in the pathogenesis of diabetic retinopathy (D peptide that is downregulated in the diabetic eye. The aim of the study was to test the us retinal neurodegeneration. For this purpose, rats with streptozotocin-induced diabetes me vehicle for 15 days. Nondiabetic rats treated with vehicle served as a control group. Funct (ERG), and neurodegeneration was assessed by measuring glial activation and the apopt activation of caspase-8 and caspase-3) and survival signaling pathways (BclxL) were exa main transporter glutamate/aspartate transporter (GLAST) were also determined. Treatme activation, apoptosis, and the misbalance between proapoptotic and survival signaling det inhibited glutamate accumulation in the retina and GLAST downregulation induced by dia SST has a potent effect in preventing retinal neurodegeneration induced by diabetes melli pharmacological strategy targeted to early stages of DR. © 2013 by the American Diabet
dc.description.sponsorship	This study was supported by grants from the Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación (SAF201 Foundation for the Study of Diabetes, and from the 7th Framework Programme (EUROC(
dc.publisher	American Diabetes Association
dc.relation	info:eu-repo/grantAgreement/EC/FP7/278040
dc.relation.isversionof	Publisher's version
dc.rights	openAccess
dc.title	Topical administration of somatostatin prevents retinal neurodegeneration in experimental
dc.type	Artículo
dc.relation.publisherversion	http://dx.doi.org/10.2337/db12-0926
dc.date.updated	2014-03-10T10:36:23Z
dc.description.version	Peer Reviewed
dc.language.rfc3066	eng
dc.rights.license	http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0
Aparece en las colecciones:	(IIBM) Artículos

- Disponibles en la modalidad de carga por el repositorio
- Son campos recomendados para registros en acceso abierto
- Valores predefinidos para dc.relation.isversionof
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- No solo contenidos en repositorios institucionales sino dispersos en webs personales, webs de institutos/departamentos, webs de proyectos etc sin adecuada política de preservación y en muchas ocasiones, infringiendo el copyright

- Suele ser acceso abierto gratis (lectura, descarga, impresión, indexación, enlaces gratuitos, pero con restricciones de reutilización vigentes)

Recomendación: citar la fuente editorial dentro del postprint/preprint

DIGITAL.CSIC

Post-print of: Thermochimica Acta, Volume 526, Issues 1–2, 10 November 2011, Pages 222–228

Influence of Al2O3 reinforcement on precipitation kinetic of Cu–Cr nanocomposite

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(b) Instituto de Ciencia de Materiales de Sevilla, Departamento de Química Inorgánica, CSIC – Universidad de Sevilla, Américo Vespucio 49 Sevilla, Spain

Abstract

In this paper, the kinetic of precipitation process in mechanically alloyed Cu-1 wt.% Cr and Cu-1 wt.% Cr/3 wt.% Al2O3 solid solution was compared using differential scanning calorimetry (DSC), X-ray diffraction (XRD) and transmission electron microscopy (TEM). The ageing kinetics in Cu–Cr and Cu–Cr/Al2O3 can be described using Johnson–Mehl–Avrami (JMA) and Sestak–Berggren (SB) models, respectively. These different behaviors have been discussed in details. It was found that in presence of Al2O3 reinforcement, the ageing activation energy is decreased and the overall ageing process is accelerated. This behavior is probably due to higher dislocation density previously obtained during ball milling and Al2O3–Cu interface. TEM observations confirm that Al2O3–Cu interface and structural defects act as a primary and secondary nucleation sites, respectively.

Keywords

Ageing; Cu–Cr/Al2O3; Mechanical alloying; Nanocomposite; Precipitation kinetics

1. Introduction

Copper matrix composites reinforced with metallic precipitates, i.e. in situ composites, or ceramic particles, like Al2O3, ZrO2 or TiC [1], [2] and [3], have received a great deal of attention in recent years. These composites possess advantageous properties, in particular, high electrical and thermal conductivity and good mechanical properties. Thus, they are very attractive materials for various industries [4]. Cu–Cr system is an in situ composite resulting from decomposition of the supersaturated Cu–Cr solid solution. In fact, by ageing treatment of solid solution, the Cr precipitated through nucleation and growth mechanism in the Cu matrix [5], [6] and [7]. Different methods have been used to produce Cu–Cr solid solution. Among them, mechanical alloying has attracted a lot of attention in recent years. Extension of Cr solubility in Cu during mechanical alloying

The Schrödinger equation along curves and the quantum harmonic oscillator

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[a] *School of Mathematical Sciences, Seoul National University, Seoul 151-742, Korea*
[b] *Instituto de Ciencias Matemáticas CSIC-UAM-UC3M-UCM, 28049 Madrid, Spain*

Abstract

We consider the Schrödinger equation associated to the harmonic oscillator, $i\partial_t u = \mathcal{H}u$, where $\mathcal{H} = -\Delta + |x|^2$, with initial data in the Sobolev space $H^s(\mathbb{R}^d)$. With $d = 2$ and $s > 3/8$, we prove almost everywhere convergence of the solution to its initial data as time tends to zero, which improves a result of Yajima [31]. To this end, we consider almost everywhere convergence for the free Schrödinger along curves. As it turns out, these problems are more or less equivalent to that of the free Schödinger equation along vertical lines. Our results are obtained by showing the equivalence of related maximal estimates.

Key words: Schrödinger equation, harmonic oscillator, pointwise convergence

1. Introduction

We consider the free Schrödinger equation, $i\partial_t u = -\Delta u$, with initial data in $H^s(\mathbb{R}^d)$, the inhomogeneous Sobolev space with s derivatives in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$. A classical problem, originating in the work of Carleson [6], is to identify the exponents s for which

$$\lim_{t\to 0} e^{it\Delta} f(x) = f(x) \quad \text{a.e. } x \in \mathbb{R}^d,$$

whenever $f \in H^s(\mathbb{R}^d)$.

In one spatial dimension, Carleson proved the convergence for data in $H^s(\mathbb{R})$ with $s \geqslant 1/4$, and Dahlberg and Kenig [9] proved that the convergence is not guaranteed

Email addresses: shlee@math.snu.ac.kr (Sanghyuk Lee), keith.rogers@icmat.es (Keith M. Rogers).

[1] Supported in part by the NRF grant 2009-0072531 (Korea)
[2] Supported in part by the ERC grant 277778 and the MICINN grant MTM2010-16518 (Spain)

Preprint submitted to Elsevier *25 October 2011*

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Uso personal no es igual a Distribución masiva por la web

- Personal use:

(1)Use by an individual;

(2)Use within a family;

(3)Use within a scope equivalent to a family group (relatives, close friends, etc.)

Políticas editoriales para el autoarchivo

- **Desarrolladas por editores comerciales de revistas de suscripción**
- Específicamente dedicadas a los “derechos de los autores” para reutilizar su propia obra, con especial atención al auto-archivo en repositorios institucionales y temáticos, web personales, webs institucionales
- **Los contratos de transferencia de copyright o licencias editoriales que firman los autores contienen un resumen**
- **No se aplican para los artículos que se publican en acceso abierto (licencia Creative Commons u otras abiertas)**
- Como consecuencia del auge de los mandatos de agencias financiadoras, hay editores que cambian constantemente sus políticas de permisos para limitar el OA a través de repositorios

No confundir los permisos editoriales para el autor con los permisos para terceros

Un problema de terminología..

Stage	Definition	Terms used	
Working paper	A working paper uploaded to an e-print repository		Preprint
Submitted Manuscript	The version of the manuscript submitted to the journal	Preprint, Author's original draft	
Accepted manuscript	The accepted version, after peer review but prior the final copy-editing and layout	Postprint, personal version, accepted author manuscript, final author version	Postprint
Published article	An exact digital replicate of the published article	Version of record, Publisher's version, Published journal article	

Fuente: Preprint of Anatomy of green open access (Bjork et al. 2013)
http://www.openaccesspublishing.org/apc8/Personal%20VersionGreenOa.pdf

Porcentaje de artículos en revistas de suscripción que pueden convertirse en acceso abierto verde

-	Article count	% of studied articles
Immediately upon publication	709 773	62%
6 months	47 023	4 %
12 months	151 932	13 %
18 months	20 935	2 %
24 months	3 253	0%
Potential green OA	**932 916**	**81%**
Not allowed	217 911	19%
Total articles studied	1 150 827	100%

Table 4 – Results of publisher policy analysis for top 100 publishers by article output in 2010. Data refers to accepted manuscripts or published versions in either institutional or subject repositories.

Fuente: Preprint of Anatomy of green open access (Bjork et al. 2013)
http://www.openaccesspublishing.org/apc8/Personal%20VersionGreenOa.pdf

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¿Qué explica la duración de los embargos editoriales?

- Depende de la “vida media de los artículos”=la edad media de los artículos descargados desde el sitio web de la editorial.

Phil Davis *Journal Usage Half-Life*, 2013
http://www.publishers.org/_attachments/docs/journalusagehalflife.pdf

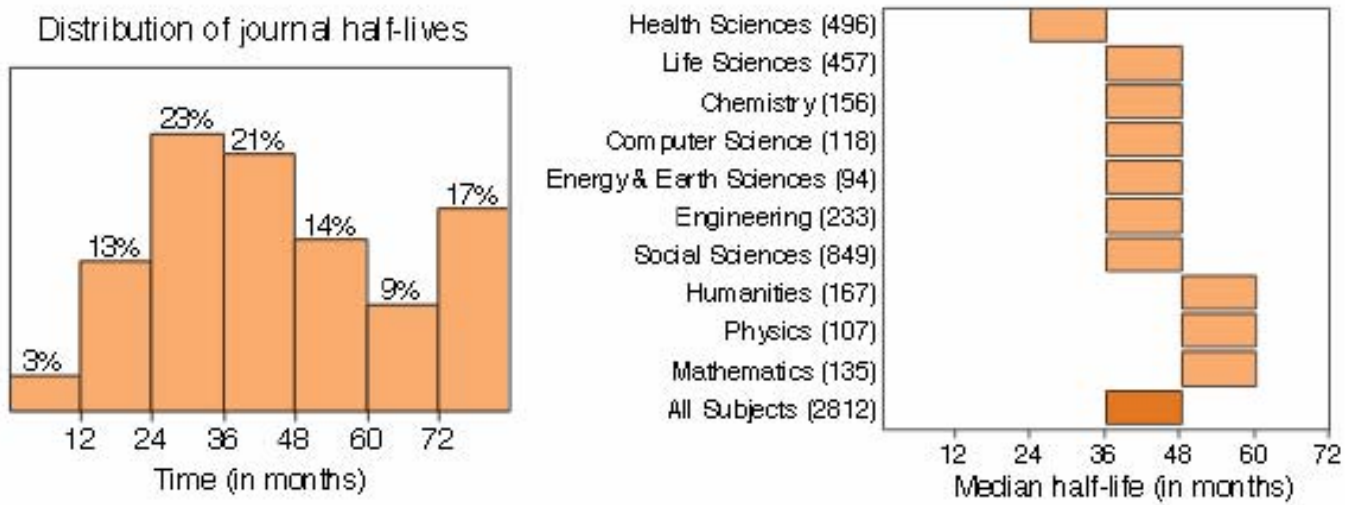

Figure 1. Distribution of journal half-lives

Política de permisos para repositorios de Springer

- **Authors may self-archive the Author's accepted manuscript of their articles on their own websites. Authors may also deposit this version of the article in any repository, provided it is only made publicly available12 months after official publication or later.** He/she may not use the publisher's version (the final article), which is posted on SpringerLink and other Springer websites, for the purpose of self-archiving or deposit. Furthermore, the Author may only post his/her version provided acknowledgement is given to the original source of publication and a link is inserted to the published article on Springer's website. The link must be accompanied by the following text: „The final publication is available at link.springer.com".

Es la política que recoge Sherpa/Romeo por defecto

SHERPA/RoMEO

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Inicio • Buscar • Revistas • Editoriales • FAQ

Buscar - Políticas de copyright de las editoriales y autoarchivo

English | Español

Se ha encontrado **una** editorial en su búsqueda por: Editor: **Springer Verlag**

Editor:	Springer Verlag (Germany), Germany
Revistas:	(~2159 revistas) - 756 organizaciones adicionales implicadas
RoMEO:	This is a RoMEO **green** publisher
Copyright:	example copyright transfer statement - NIH Policy - Wellcome Trust Policy - Research Councils UK Policy - Self-archiving policy - Authors Rights
Actualizado:	22-Mar-2013

Estas son las políticas por defecto del editor. Revistas individuales pueden tener permisos especiales, sobre todo si implican a otras organizaciones o han pagado de acceso abierto. **Ejecute siempre una búsqueda por título de revista o ISSN para comprobarlo.**

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Condiciones generales:	• La versión de editor/PDF no puede utilizarse • On author's personal website immediately • On any open access repository after 12 months from publication • La fuente editorial debe reconocerse • Debe ir enlazado a la versión de editor • Set phrase to accompany link to published version (see policy) • Los artículos de algunas revistas pueden hacerse de acceso abierto mediante el pago de una tarifa adicional
OA mandatorio:	Datos de cumplimiento disponibles para 52 organismos financiadores
Open Access de pago:	Open Choice
ID de Editor RoMEO:	74 - Sugiera una actualización de este registro
Enlace a esta página:	http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/pub/74/es/

El siguiente resumen muestra las políticas *por defecto* del editor, y los autores pueden a menudo negociar sus propias cláusulas o excepciones.
Toda la información es correcta según nuestro mejor conocimiento, pero en ningún caso puede ser utilizado como un documento legal.

Otro editor con embargos: Royal Society of Chemistry

- If we have published your article, you can deposit the accepted author form of it in a **non-commercial** repository. This includes pre-submission (eg ArXiV) and post-acceptance repositories, such as that of your institution or your funding body, plus your organisation's intranet. You can also use your article in your thesis, both in print and online. Green Open Access is also known as Self-Archiving.
- An embargo period of 12 months from acceptance applies to the deposition of non-Open Access articles in repositories that are available to the public.

¿Qué dice Sherpa Romeo al respecto?

SHERPA/RoMEO

Inic

Buscar - Políticas de copyright de las editoriales y autoarchivo

Se ha encontrado **una** editorial en su búsqueda por: Editor: **Royal Society of Chemistry**

Editor:	Royal Society of Chemistry, United Kingdom
Revistas:	78 revistas - 3 organizaciones adicionales implicadas
RoMEO:	This is a RoMEO **green** publisher
Copyright:	License to Publish - Author Deposition
Actualizado:	21-Mar-2013

Estas son las políticas por defecto del editor. Revistas individuales pueden tener permisos especiales, sobre todo
de acceso abierto. **Ejecute siempre una búsqueda por título de revista o I**

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Condiciones generales:	• Pre-prints on non-commercial repositories and arXiv • Post-print on author's personal website • Author's post-print on institutional repository after 12 months from acceptance • Publisher's version/PDF may be used on author's personal website only • Publisher PDF will be supplied and may be used on author's personal website only • RSC depositará si es apropiado en repositorios no comerciales no limitados a los repositor • Deben hacerse notar las restricciones a ulteriores reutilización y distribución
OA mandatorio:	Datos de cumplimiento disponibles para 3 organismos financiadores
Open Access de pago:	Open Access
ID de Editor RoMEO:	63 - Sugiera una actualización de este registro
Enlace a esta página:	http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/pub/63/es/

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https://digital.csic.es/handle/10261/93363

- Para qué sirve
- Para qué no sirve
- Qué metadatos hay que activar
- Para qué tipos de recursos
- El porcentaje de registros embargados hasta la fecha

DOBLE POLÍTICA DE ELSEVIER

Editor “verde”

- Se permite el depósito voluntario del pre-print por parte del autor en un sitio web académico de acceso abierto de la institución y en servidores de pre-prints
- Se permite el depósito voluntario del post-print de autor por parte del autor en un sitio web académico de acceso abierto de la institución, incluyendo el repositorio institucional

Depósitos sistemáticos

- Deposit due to Funding Body, Institutional and Governmental mandate only allowed where separate agreement between repository and publisher exists

¿EMBARGO SÍ O NO?

- **En Copyright Transfer Agreement (CTA): NO**

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- **Abril 2013: listado de revistas con embargo 18-36 meses** http://cdn.elsevier.com/assets/pdf_file/0018/121293/External_Embargo_List_2013.pdf
- **Listado de instituciones con acuerdos específicos**: http://www.elsevier.com/about/open-access/institutional-agreements
- **Carácter retroactivo** de la nueva política..es legal?

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¿Todo lo que dice Sherpa Romeo se aplica a DIGITAL.CSIC? CASO 1

SHERPA/RoMEO

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Inicio · Buscar · Revistas · Editoriales · FAQ ·

Buscar - Políticas de copyright de las editoriales y autoarchivo

English | **Español** | M

Se ha encontrado **una** revista que coincide con los criterios de búsqueda:: **journal of virology**

Revista:	Journal of Virology (ISSN: 0022-538X, ESSN: 1098-5514)
RoMEO:	This is a RoMEO **blue** journal
OA de pago:	Esta revista **dispone** de una opción de acceso abierto de pago
Pre-print del autor:	✗ el autor **no puede** archivar la versión pre-print (ie la versión previa a la revisión por pares)
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OA mandatorio:	(*Esperando información*)
Open Access de pago:	Optional Open Access
Copyright:	Authors Rights - Instructions for Authors
Actualizado:	23-Aug-2013 - Sugiera una actualización de este registro
Enlace a esta página:	http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/issn/0022-538X/es/
Publicado por:	American Society for Microbiology - *Blue Policies in RoMEO*

Este es el resumen para las políticas de la revista, *default* y los cambios o excepciones a menudo pueden ser negociados por los autores.
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¿Todo lo que dice Sherpa Romeo se aplica a DIGITAL.CSIC? CASO 2

SHERPA/RoMEO

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Inicio · Buscar · Revistas · Editor

Buscar - Políticas de copyright de las editoriales y autoarchivo

Eng

Se ha encontrado **una** revista que coincide con los criterios de búsqueda:: **optics express**

Revista:	Optics Express [1] (ISSN: 1094-4087, ESSN: 1094-4087) [*comezó 1997*]
RoMEO:	This is a RoMEO **green** journal
OA de pago:	Esta revista **dispone** de una opción de acceso abierto de pago
Listado en:	DOAJ es una revista de acceso abierto
Pre-print del autor:	✓ el autor **puede** archivar la versión pre-print (ie la versión previa a la revisión por pares)
Post-print del autor:	✓ el autor **puede** archivar la versión post-print (ie la versión final posterior a la revisión por pares)
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OA mandatorio:	(*Esperando información*)
Open Access de pago:	Optional Open Access
Copyright:	Política
Actualizado:	04-Jul-2013 - Sugiera una actualización de este registro
Enlace a esta página:	http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/issn/1094-4087/es/
Publicado por:	Optical Society of America - *Green Policies in RoMEO*
Notas al pie:	1. *URLs alternativas de la revista: (a) http://www.opticsinfobase.org/oe/home.cfm, (b) http://www.opticsexpress.org/*

Nueva política de Wiley

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Inicio · Buscar · Revistas · Editoriales · FAQ ·

Buscar - Políticas de copyright de las editoriales y autoarchivo

English | **Español** |

Se ha encontrado **una** revista que coincide con los criterios de búsqueda:: **proteins**

Revista:	**Proteins** (ISSN: 0887-3585, ESSN: 1097-0134)
RoMEO:	This is a RoMEO **yellow** journal
OA de pago:	Esta revista **dispone** de una opción de acceso abierto de pago
Pre-print del autor:	el autor **puede** archivar la versión pre-print (ie la versión previa a la revisión por pares)
Post-print del autor:	el autor **puede** archivar la versión post-print (ie la versión final posterior a la revisión por pares) **siempre que se cumplan las restricciones que se indican**
Limitaciones:	• 12 months embargo for scientific, technical or medical journals • 2 years embargo for social sciences and humanities journals
Versión de editor/PDF:	el autor **no puede** archivar la versión del editor/PDF
Condiciones generales:	• On author's personal website, institutional repositories, arXiv, AgEcon, PhilPapers, PubMed Central, RePEc or Social Science Research Network • Author's pre-print may not be updated with Publisher's Version/PDF • Author's pre-print must acknowledge acceptance for publication • En un servidor sin ánimo de lucro • La versión de editor/PDF no puede utilizarse • Debe reconocerse la fuente de publicación con la cita • Must link to publisher version with set statement (see policy) • If OnlineOpen is available, BBSRC, EPSRC, MRC, NERC and STFC authors, may self-archive after 12 months • If OnlineOpen is not available, BBSRC, EPSRC, MRC, NERC and STFC authors, may self-archive after 6 months • If OnlineOpen is available, AHRC and ESRC authors, may self-archive after 24 months • If OnlineOpen is not available, AHRC and ESRC authors, may self-archive after 12 months
OA mandatorio:	(*Esperando información*)
Open Access de pago:	OnlineOpen
Notas:	• Reviewed 18/03/14 • Véanse las antiguas políticas de John Wiley & Sons y Blackwell Publishing para artículos publicados antes de febrero de 2007
Copyright:	Self-archiving - Terms and Conditions for self-archiving, Funder Policies
Actualizado:	18-Mar-2014 - Sugiera una actualización de este registro
Enlace a esta página:	http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/issn/0887-3585/es/

Esta nueva política en web editorial

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Authors may self-archive the submitted version of their paper on their personal website, in recognized not for profit subject-based preprint servers or repositories such as ArXiv or in their company/ institutional repository or archive

- **Accepted Version (postprint)**

Authors may self-archive the peer-reviewed (but not final) version of their paper on their own personal website, in their company/institutional repository or archive, and in approved not for profit subject-based repositories such as PubMed Central, following an embargo period of 12 months for scientific, technical or medical journals, 24 months for social sciences and humanities journals.

Not for Profit Subject- Based Repositories: POSTPRINT

- Authors using Wiley's standard Copyright Transfer Agreement may self-archive the peer-reviewed (but not final) version of their paper on any of the following not for profit subject-based repositories, following an embargo period of 12 months for scientific, technical or medical journals, 24 months for social sciences and humanities journals.
- AgEcon, arXiv, PhilPapers, PubMedCentral, RePEc, Social Science Research Network

¿Y para los artículos anteriores a febrero 2007?

SHERPA/RoMEO

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Inicio · Buscar · Revistas · Editoriales ·

Buscar - Políticas de copyright de las editoriales y autoarchivo

English | Esp

Se ha encontrado **una** editorial en su búsqueda por: Editor: **Wiley**

Editor:	Wiley, United States
Revistas:	(~1509 revistas) (including journals with special policies) - 823 organizaciones adicionales implicadas
RoMEO:	This is a RoMEO **yellow** publisher
Copyright:	Self-archiving - Terms and Conditions for self-archiving, Funder Policies
Actualizado:	18-Mar-2014

Estas son las políticas por defecto del editor. Revistas individuales pueden tener permisos especiales, sobre todo si implican a otras organizaciones o han pag
de acceso abierto. **Ejecute siempre una búsqueda por título de revista o ISSN para comprobarlo.**

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Post-print del autor:	el autor **puede** archivar la versión post-print (ie la versión final posterior a la revisión por pares) **siempre que se cumplan las restricciones que se i**
Limitaciones:	• 12 months embargo for scientific, technical or medical journals • 2 years embargo for social sciences and humanities journals
Versión de editor/PDF:	el autor **no puede** archivar la versión del editor/PDF
Condiciones generales:	• On author's personal website, institutional repositories, arXiv, AgEcon, PhilPapers, PubMed Central, RePEc or Social Science Research Network • Author's pre-print may not be updated with Publisher's Version/PDF • Author's pre-print must acknowledge acceptance for publication • En un servidor sin ánimo de lucro • La versión de editor/PDF no puede utilizarse • Debe reconocerse la fuente de publicación con la cita • Must link to publisher version with set statement (see policy) • If OnlineOpen is available, BBSRC, EPSRC, MRC, NERC and STFC authors, may self-archive after 12 months • If OnlineOpen is not available, BBSRC, EPSRC, MRC, NERC and STFC authors, may self-archive after 6 months • If OnlineOpen is available, AHRC and ESRC authors, may self-archive after 24 months • If OnlineOpen is not available, AHRC and ESRC authors, may self-archive after 12 months
OA mandatorio:	Datos de cumplimiento disponibles para 34 organismos financiadores
Open Access de pago:	OnlineOpen
Notas:	• Reviewed 18/03/14 • Véanse las antiguas políticas de John Wiley & Sons y Blackwell Publishing para artículos publicados antes de febrero de 2007

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SHERPA/RoMEO

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Buscar - Políticas de copyright de las editoriales y autoarchivo

4 editoriales encontradas al buscar por: Editor: **Wiley**

Importante: *Aunque los editores tienen políticas por defecto, las revistas individuales pueden tener permisos especiales, sobre todo si implican a otras organizaciones o han pagado las opciones de acceso abierto.* ***Ejecute siempre una búsqueda por título de revista o ISSN para comprobarlo.***

Editor (enlazado a los detalles completos de RoMEO)	Color RoMEO	Políticas por defecto	Lista de revistas
John Wiley and Sons	Verde	Políticas por defecto	Lista de revistas
Wiley	Amarillo	Políticas por defecto	Lista de revistas
- *No OnlineOpen*	Amarillo	Special Policy	Lista de revistas
Wiley Open Access	Azul	Políticas por defecto	Lista de revistas
- *Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial*	Azul	Special Policy	Lista de revistas
- *Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial No Derivatives*	Azul	Special Policy	Lista de revistas
- *Various Creative Commons Licenses*	Azul	Special Policy	Lista de revistas
Wiley-VCH Verlag	Blanco	Políticas por defecto	Lista de revistas
- *No OnlineOpen*	Blanco	Special Policy	Lista de revistas

Buscar de nuevo?

○ **Títulos o ISSNs de revista** ◉ **Nombres de editoriales**

Wiley

○ Frase **exacta** ◉ **Todas** las palabras clave ○ **Alguna**

Búsqueda avanzada | Buscar | Reiniciar

Color RoMEO	Política de autoarchivo
Verde	Se puede archivar el pre-print y el post-print o versión de editor/PDF
Azul	Puede archivar el post-print (ie la versión final posterior a la revisión por pares) o versió editor/PDF
Amarillo	Puede archivar el pre-print (ie la versión previa a la revisión por pares)
Blanco	El archivo no está formalmente admitido

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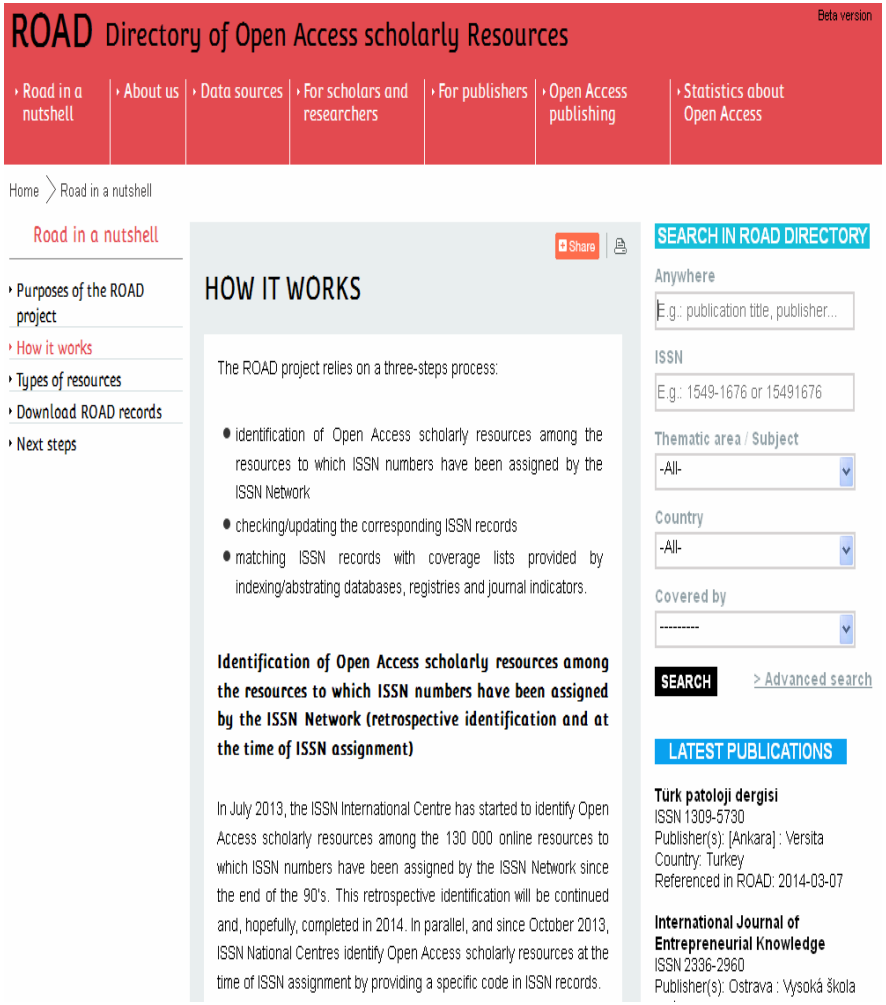
Un nuevo recurso para identificar información científica en acceso abierto



- Versión beta, lanzado en diciembre 2013
- Cubre revistas, actas de congresos, monografías, repositorios
- Acceso a los registros bibliográficos del subset OA del registro ISSN
- Quiere ofrecer en modo visual panorámica de la distribución geográfica de los recursos científicos en OA
- http://road.issn.org/en

PUBLICACIÓN EN ACCESO ABIERTO

Revistas de acceso abierto híbrido

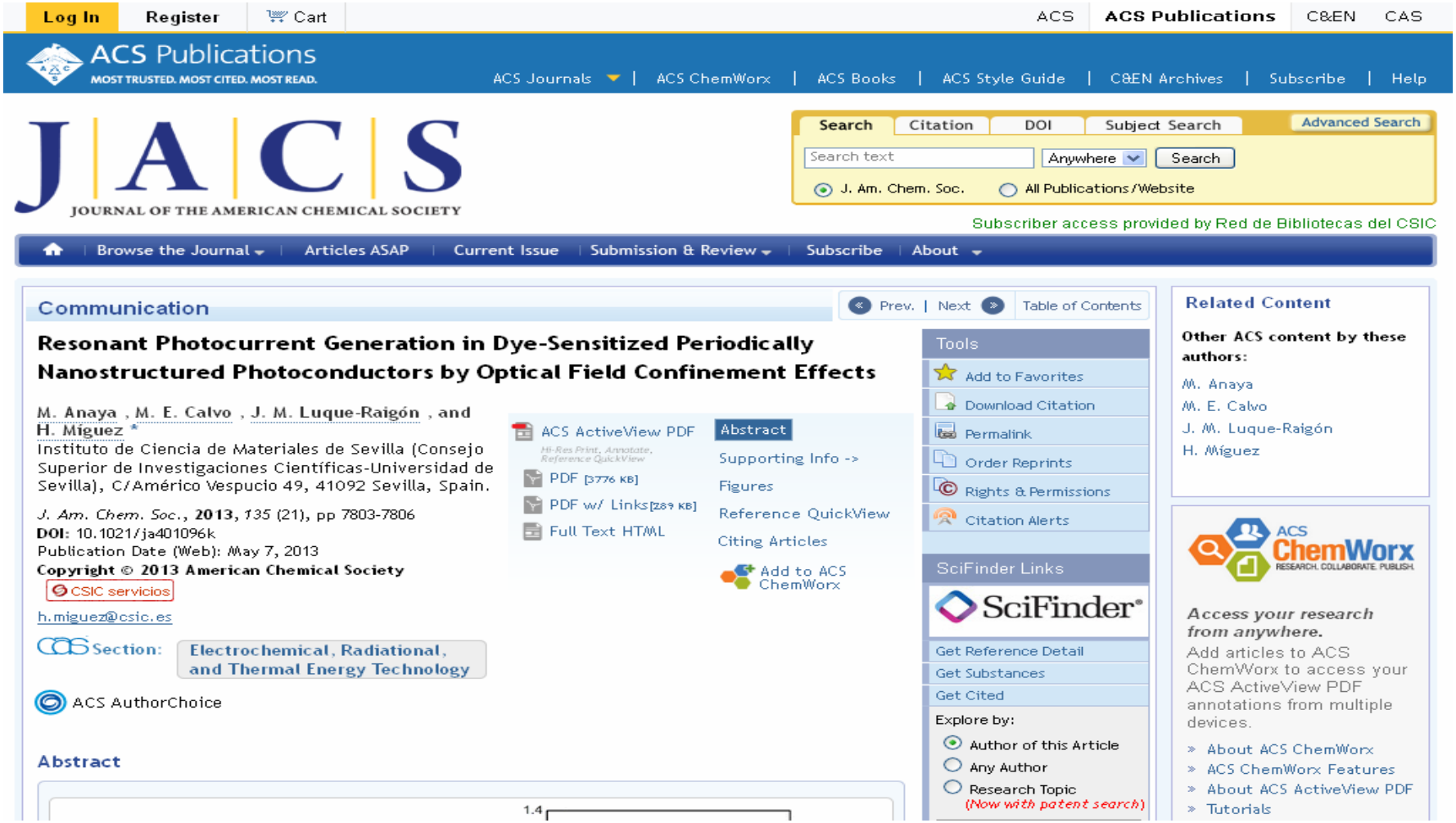
El ascenso del acceso abierto híbrido

Bjork, Solomon (2014)

Table 1: The number of hybrid OA journals offered by thirteen major publishers in October 2009, January 2012 and August 2013

	October 2009	January 2012	November 2013
Elsevier	68	1160	1600
Taylor & Francis	300	577	1600
Springer	1100	1360	1570
Wiley & Blackwell	300	726	1240
Sage	54	177	730
Inderscience	0	0	375
Emerald	0	0	290
Oxford University Press	90	109	235
Cambridge University Press	15	120	202
Nature Publishing Group	14	37	47
American Chemical Society	35	38	40
BMJ Group	19	28	40
IOP Science	0	27	34
Sum	1995	4359	8003

La dificultad de identificar contenido OA: problemas con la opción "Author Choice"



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dc.date.issued	2013-05-07
dc.identifier.citation	Journal of the American Chemical Society 135: 7803-7806 (2013)
dc.identifier.issn	0002-7863
dc.identifier.uri	http://hdl.handle.net/10261/85958
dc.description	4 páginas, 5 figuras.- Made freely available through Open Access (Author Choice program)
dc.description.abstract	Herein we show experimental evidence of resonant photocurrent generation in dye-sensitized periodically nanostructured photoconductors, v is achieved by spectral matching of the sensitizer absorption band to different types of localized photon modes present in either periodic or l symmetry structures. Results are explained in terms of the calculated spatial distribution of the electric field intensity within the configuratio under analysis.
dc.description.sponsorship	The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Research Council under the European Union's Seventh Frame Programme (FP7/2007–2013)/ERC grant agreement n° 307081 (POLIGHT), the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness under gr MAT2011–23593 and CONSOLIDER HOPE CSD2007–00007, and the Junta de Andalucía under grants FQM3579 and FQM5247
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ACS AuthorChoice

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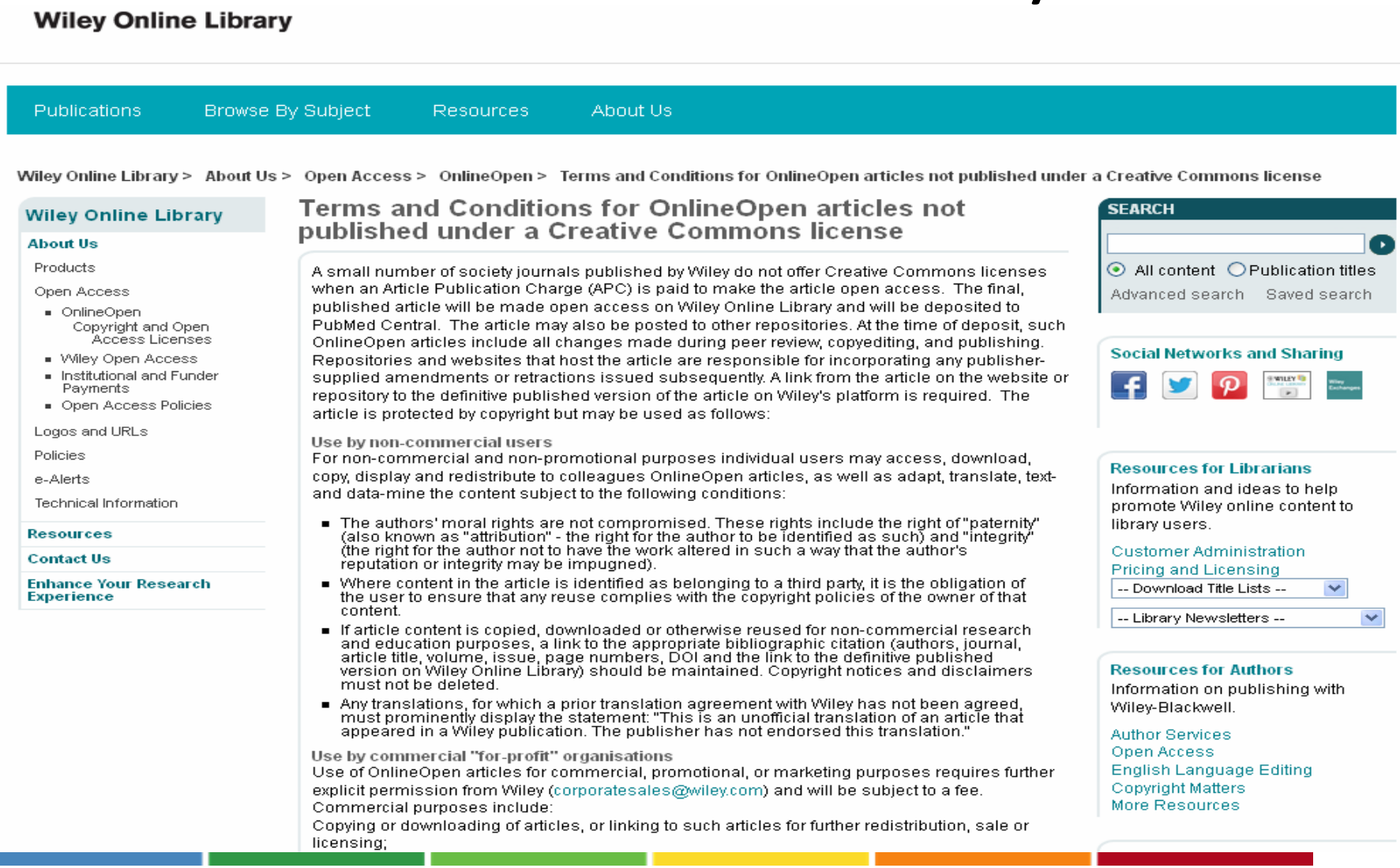

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Cobalt–iron magnetic composites as heterogeneous catalysts for the aerobic oxidation of thiols under alkali free conditions

Luciano Menini [1], Márcio C. Pereira, André C. Ferreira, José D. Fabris, Elena V. Gusevskaya *

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ABSTRACT

Cobalt–iron magnetic composites prepared by the thermal treatment of an iron oxide-rich soil in the presence of sucrose and cobalt(II) sulfate are efficient heterogeneous catalysts for the liquid-phase aerobic oxidation of thiols into disulfides. The materials have been characterized by Mössbauer spectroscopy, XRD, N_2 adsorption–desorption, and elemental analysis. It has been shown that the isomorphic substitution of iron by cobalt occurs preferentially in the framework of the wüstite (FeO) phase and strongly affects the catalytic behavior of the material. The choice of a solvent is critically important for the efficiency of the reaction. In weakly basic solvents, such as dimethylformamide and dimethylacetamide, disulfides can be obtained in near-quantitative yields at low catalyst loading (0.008 mol%). A significant practical advantage of this environment-friendly process is the use of inexpensive magnetically recoverable materials as catalysts and oxygen as a final oxidant as well as mild alkali free conditions. Of particular note are the stability of the catalyst toward leaching and the possibility of catalyst recycling without any special treatment.

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1. Introduction

Oxidative coupling of thiols (mercaptans) into disulfides is an important reaction in the chemical and petroleum industries [1]. Disulfides are used as key intermediates in a broad range of organic syntheses. They also find various direct industrial applications, e.g. in the vulcanization of rubbers and elastomers. On the other hand, alkyl and aromatic thiols are widely distributed in petroleum products causing foul odor, corrosiveness, and environmental pollution. Thiols should be removed from petroleum before its processing in order to avoid the degradation of metal catalysts; these processes are usually referred to as "sweetening". The oxidation of thiols into innocuous disulfides is the most widely employed procedure in the petroleum refining industry for the removal of thiols (the Merox process) [1].

Due to the weakness and high reactivity of the sulfur–sulfur bond in disulfides, thiols can be easily over-oxidized giving thiosulfinates, thiosulfonates, and sulfonic acids. For this reason, many studies have been focused on the development of adequate conditions for the oxidations of thiols. Most methods reported for the synthesis of disulfides use stoichiometric oxidants, such as dichromates [2,3], permanganates [4], and metal peroxides [5,6]. These processes generate large amounts of undesirable, often toxic, waste by-products and involve complicated work-up procedures. To eliminate such problems, the catalytic oxidation of thiols using molecular oxygen as a final oxidant has been intensively studied in recent years.

The compounds of various elements, such as manganese [7,8], copper [9], vanadium [10], cerium [11], and nickel [12], have been reported to catalyze the aerobic oxidation of thiols into disulfides. However, the most studied catalysts for this reaction are cobalt phthalocyanine complexes. Cobalt phthalocyanines are used in both the petroleum industry for the removal of mercaptans and the commercial-scale syntheses of disulfides [1,13]. Besides the disadvantage of using relatively high price catalysts, these reactions require strongly alkaline conditions to be efficient. For example, in the Merox process, the mercaptans present in petroleum are oxidized with air to disulfides in the presence of water-soluble cobalt phthalocyanines and caustic soda.

Many studies have been directed to the improvement of the homogeneous cobalt phthalocyanine systems [14–16] as well as to the immobilization of cobalt phthalocyanines on solid supports [13,17–21]. In particular, various solid basic materials, such as magnesium containing oxides [17–20] and surface-modified carbons [13], have been tested as supports for these catalysts. Although solid basic catalysts are usually easy to deactivate, it is a valu-

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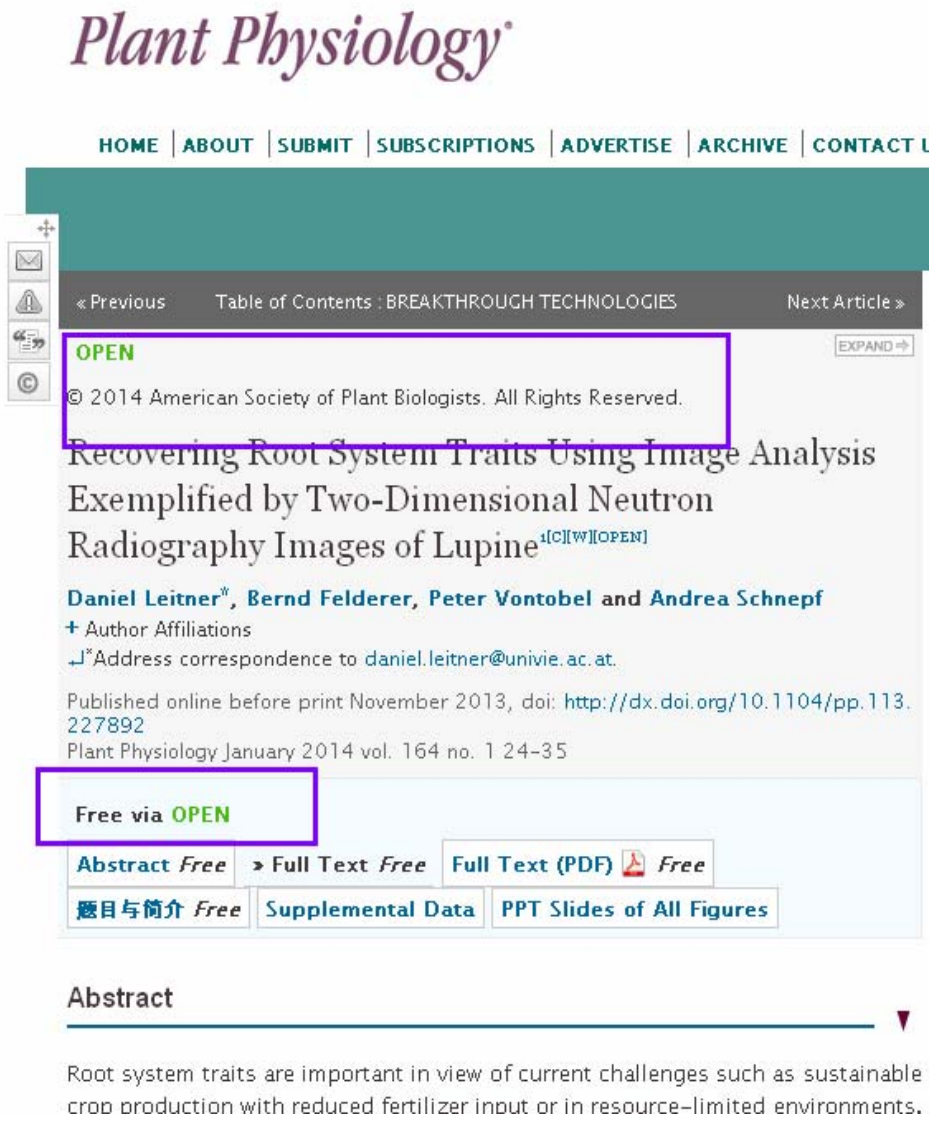

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Recovering Root System Traits Using Image Analysis Exemplified by Two-Dimensional Neutron Radiography Images of Lupine[C][W][OPEN]

Daniel Leitner*, Bernd Felderer, Peter Vontobel and Andrea Schnepf

+ Author Affiliations

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Plant Physiology January 2014 vol. 164 no. 1 24-35

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Abstract

Root system traits are important in view of current challenges such as sustainable crop production with reduced fertilizer input or in resource-limited environments.

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Publicado por:	American Society of Plant Biologists - *Green Policies in RoMEO*

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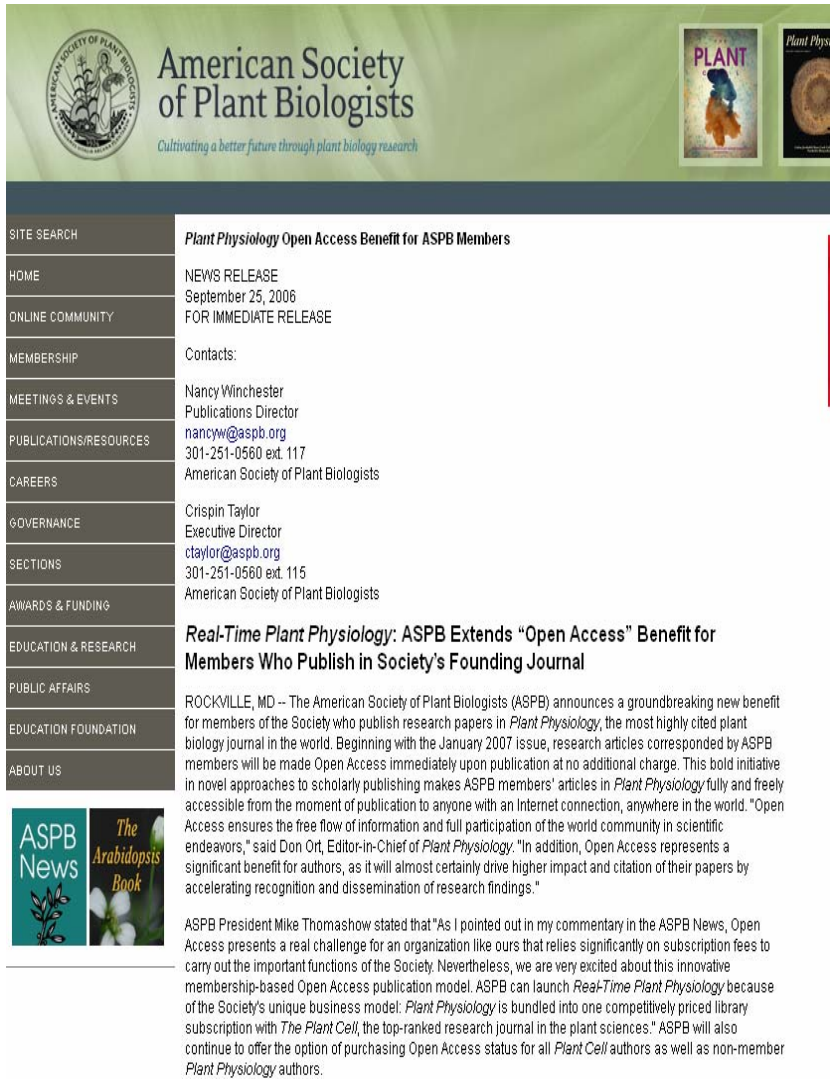

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***Real-Time Plant Physiology*: ASPB Extends "Open Access" Benefit for Members Who Publish in Society's Founding Journal**

ROCKVILLE, MD -- The American Society of Plant Biologists (ASPB) announces a groundbreaking new benefit for members of the Society who publish research papers in *Plant Physiology*, the most highly cited plant biology journal in the world. Beginning with the January 2007 issue, research articles corresponded by ASPB members will be made Open Access immediately upon publication at no additional charge. This bold initiative in novel approaches to scholarly publishing makes ASPB members' articles in *Plant Physiology* fully and freely accessible from the moment of publication to anyone with an Internet connection, anywhere in the world. "Open Access ensures the free flow of information and full participation of the world community in scientific endeavors," said Don Ort, Editor-in-Chief of *Plant Physiology*. "In addition, Open Access represents a significant benefit for authors, as it will almost certainly drive higher impact and citation of their papers by accelerating recognition and dissemination of research findings."

ASPB President Mike Thomashow stated that "As I pointed out in my commentary in the ASPB News, Open Access presents a real challenge for an organization like ours that relies significantly on subscription fees to carry out the important functions of the Society. Nevertheless, we are very excited about this innovative membership-based Open Access publication model. ASPB can launch *Real-Time Plant Physiology* because of the Society's unique business model: *Plant Physiology* is bundled into one competitively priced library subscription with *The Plant Cell*, the top-ranked research journal in the plant sciences." ASPB will also continue to offer the option of purchasing Open Access status for all *Plant Cell* authors as well as non-member *Plant Physiology* authors.

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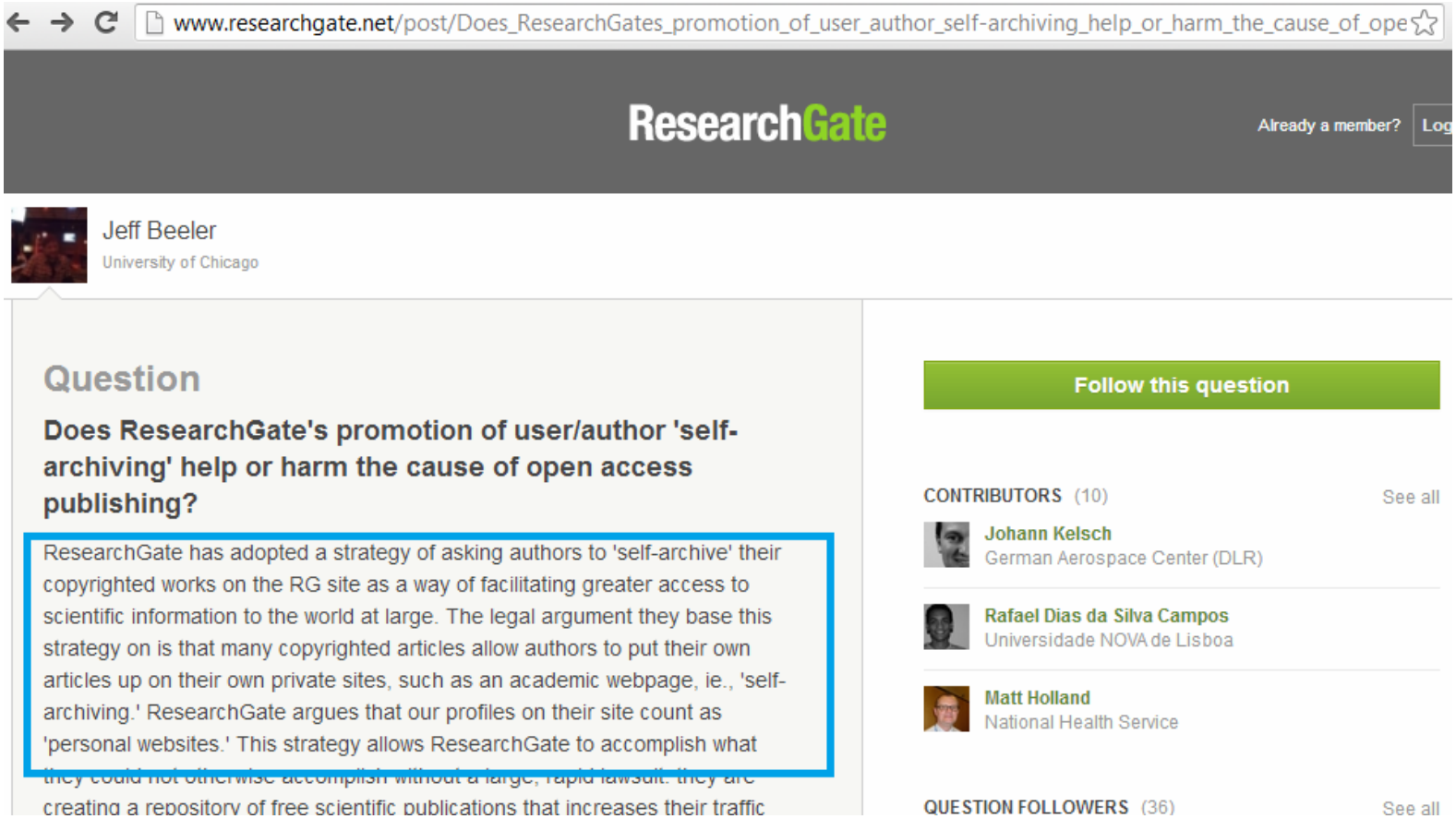

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Wired Campus

The latest on tech and education.

December 6, 2013 by Jennifer Howard | Comments (49)

Posting Your Latest Article? You Might Have to Take It Down

Guy Leonard received an unpleasant surprise in his inbox early this morning: a notice from Academia.edu saying it had taken down a copy of an article of his that he'd posted on the research-sharing platform. The reason? A takedown request from Elsevier, which publishes the journal in which the paper had appeared.

Mr. Leonard, a research fellow in the University of Exeter's College of Life and Environmental Sciences, tweeted his dismay and posted a link to a screengrab of the notice.

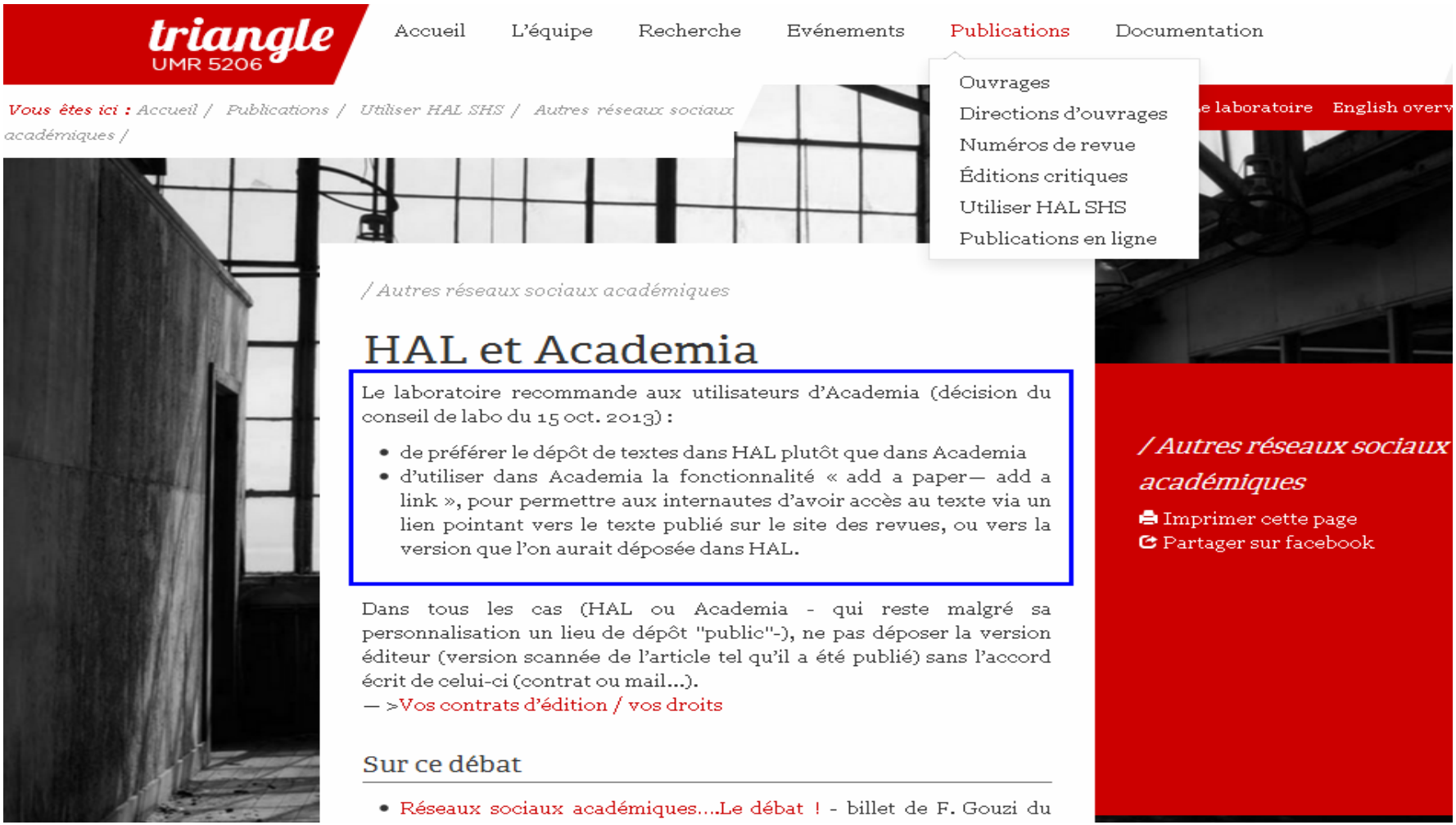
"Unfortunately, we had to take down your paper," the notice reads. "Academia.edu is committed to enabling a transition to a world where there is open access to scientific literature. Unfortunately, Elsevier takes a different view." It also mentions that more than 13,000 researchers so far have signed a petition "protesting Elsevier's business practices."

Richard Price, the founder and chief executive officer of Academia.edu, said in an email that "Elsevier has started to send academics on Academia.edu takedown notices in batches of a thousand at a time." The email Mr. Leonard received "is the notification that we sent to our users," Mr. Price said, adding that his company usually receives one or two individual notices from publishers a week, "but not at scale like this." (Academia.edu has close to six million registered users; it said it had received about 2,800 takedown notices from Elsevier so far.)

Mr. Leonard was not the only researcher to receive such a notice this week, as Michael P.

- Elsevier ha enviado peticiones de bajada de artículos a Academia.edu, y las Universidades de Calgary, California-Irvine y Harvard

Una buena práctica aún poco extendida



Buenas prácticas en DIGITAL.CSIC

POLÍTICAS EDITORIALES Y LICENCIAS PARA DATA SETS

Encuesta del proyecto JORD

- How many journals make sharing a requirement of publication?

Results of Journal Survey	
Total no. of Journals surveyed	371
Total no. of Journals with data sharing policies	162
Total no. of Journals that make sharing a requirement of publication	31
Total no. of Journals that enforce the policies	27
Total no. of Journals that state consequences for non compliance	7

Políticas editoriales de apertura de datos puros

Dónde puede haber referencias:

- Instructions for Authors
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- Publishing Policy
- Open Access Policy
- Data Sharing Policy
- Data Accessibility Policy
- Supplementary publication procedure
- Supplementary online material
- Ethical Guidelines

Política de datos abiertos por revistas

A review of journal policies for sharing research data across disciplines

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Data Sharing Policies across Disciplines

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Geosciences	9.19	2
Chemistry	18.68	0
Physics	18.73	0
Ecology	8.25	0
Diseases	18.46	0
Zoology	3.41	1
Pharmacology	6.61	0
Economics	4.16	0
Astronomy	6.41	0
Computer Sciences	5.29	1
Surgery	5.09	0
Social Sciences	3.03	0
	9.94	**13**

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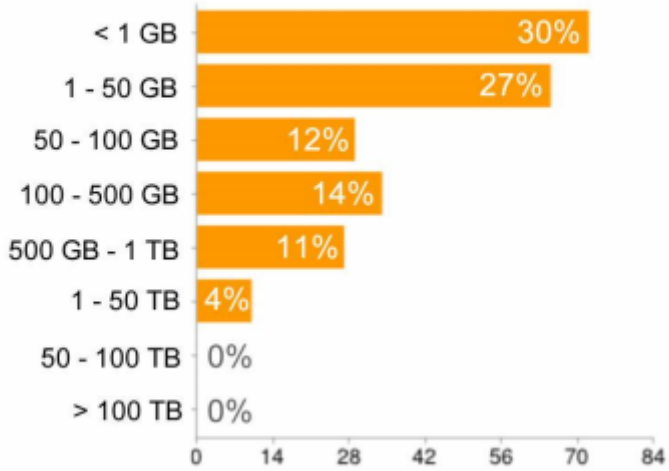

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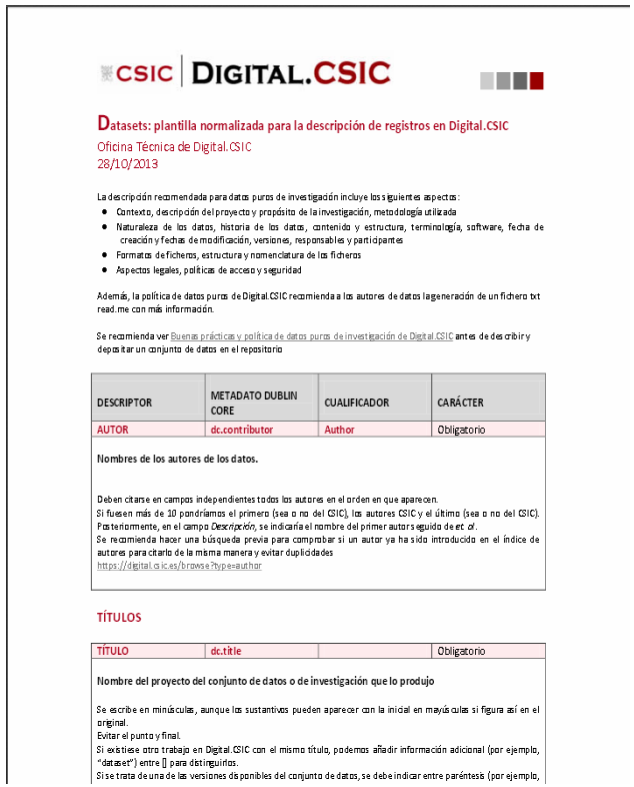
Depósito y difusión de datos en DIGITAL.CSIC.

Artículo **Datos de investigación en acceso abierto. Directrices y buenas prácticas en DIGITAL.CSIC**

- Plantilla básica para describir datasets



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2) Selección y conversión de formatos y compatibilidad con el software DSpace

DIGITAL.CSIC recomienda el depósito de los conjuntos de datos en su formato específico según la disciplina y también su versión en un formato estándar, preferiblemente abierto, sin cifrar ni comprimir.

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Consideraciones para el depósito de datasets en DIGITAL.CSIC

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Posidonia oceanica changes in the Mediterranean sea

Autor : Marbà, Núria
Díaz-Almela, Elena
Duarte, Carlos M.

Palabras clave : Seagrass, Area, Depth limit, Shallow limit, Cover, Shoot density, Loss, Gain

Fecha de publicación : 3-dic-2013

Citación : Posidonia oceanica changes in the Mediterranean sea [Dataset], 2013

Resumen : This dataset compiles qualitative and quantitative information on the stability (i.e. decline, steady state, expansion) of the seagrass (Posidonia oceanica) in the Mediterranean Sea between years 1842 and 2009. Data on meadow extent, shallow and depth limits, cover and shoot density as well as rates of change for the study period are provided. A ReadMe file, the full list of references and explanation of dataset values are attached.

Descripción : Methodology: We compiled available data published in peer-review articles and grey literature reports until year 2009 as well as our own unpublished data. We searched for data with the engine ISI web of Knowledge, using the keywords Posidonia oceanica AND (regression OR decline OR progression OR recovery OR status OR cartography OR limits OR cover OR density OR biomass OR dynamics), and conducting a back search of cited papers. More information about the methodology to be found at: Calleja, M.L., N. Marbà, C.M. Duarte (2007). The relationship between seagrass (Posidonia oceanica) decline and sulfide porewater concentration in carbonate sediments. Estuarine coastal and shelf science 73: 583-588; Waycott M, CM. Duarte, T.J. B. Carruthers, R.J. Orth, W.C. Dennison, S. Olyarnik, A. Calladine, J.W. Fourqurean, K.L. Heck, Jr, A.R.II Hughes, G A. Kendrick, W. J Kenworthy, F T. Short, S L. Williams (2009). Accelerating loss of seagrasses across the globe threatens coastal ecosystems. Proceedings of the National Academy of Science USA 106: 12377–12381; Moreno, D., P. A. Aguilera, H. Castro (2001). Assessment of the conservation status of seagrass (Posidonia oceanica) meadows: implications for monitoring strategy and the decision-making process. Biological Conservation 102: 325-332.
Content and values displayed: The data set includes general information of the study conducted: the year or period of years of the study, site, country, water depth; and of the seagrass meadow investigated: extent, depth of deep and shallow limit, cover, shoot density, meadow status -decline, expansion, steady-state-, rate of change, Index of Conservation, Moreno et al. 2001) and types of coastal pressures present. The data set includes qualitative and quantitative data, since it contains studies where changes in seagrass meadow extension, cover and /or density are identified from expert judgement as well as studies that quantified the magnitude and rates of the changes reported. The absolute and relative rates of change of seagrass extent, meadow depth limits, cover and shoot density are calculated as described in Marbà et al (submitted). The meadows are categorized as declining (final area < 90% of initial area, net % cover abosolute change < -10, or μ density < -5% yr-1), increasing (final area >110% of initial area, net cover change > 10 % yr-1, or μ density > 5% yr-1) or without detectable change (final area within <90 % of initial area, -10 % yr-1 < net cover change < 10 % yr-1, or -5 % yr-1 < μ density < 5 % yr-1) following Waycott et al (2009) for area and Calleja et al (2007) for density criteria.
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URI : http://hdl.handle.net/10261/88165

Referencias: Marbà N, E. Díaz-Almela, C. M. Duarte (submitted). Mediterranean seagrass (Posidonia oceanica) loss over the last Century

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- **Art. 12 Colecciones. Bases de datos**
- **1.** *También son objeto de propiedad intelectual, en los términos del Libro I de la presente Ley, las colecciones de obras ajenas, de datos o de otros elementos independientes como las antologías y las bases de datos que por la selección o disposición de sus contenidos constituyan creaciones intelectuales, sin perjuicio, en su caso, de los derechos que pudieran subsistir sobre dichos contenidos.*
- *La protección reconocida en el presente artículo a estas colecciones se refiere únicamente a su estructura en cuanto forma de expresión de la selección o disposición de sus contenidos, no siendo extensiva a éstos.*

http://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-1998-5568

Bases de datos sui generis

- **Art. 133 Objeto de protección**
- *1. El derecho "sui generis" sobre una base de datos protege la inversión sustancial, evaluada cualitativa o cuantitativamente, que realiza su fabricante ya sea de medios financieros, empleo de tiempo, esfuerzo, energía u otros de similar naturaleza, para la obtención, verificación o presentación de su contenido.*

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Art. 136 Plazo de protección

- *1. El derecho contemplado en el artículo 133 nacerá en el mismo momento en que se dé por finalizado el proceso de fabricación de la base de datos, y expirará quince años después del 1 de enero del año siguiente a la fecha en que haya terminado dicho proceso.*
- *2. En los casos de bases de datos puestas a disposición del público antes de la expiración del período previsto en el apartado anterior, el plazo de protección expirará a los quince años, contados desde el 1 de enero siguiente a la fecha en que la base de datos hubiese sido puesta a disposición del público por primera vez.*
- *3. Cualquier modificación sustancial, evaluada de forma cuantitativa o cualitativa del contenido de una base de datos y, en particular, cualquier modificación sustancial que resulte de la acumulación de adiciones, supresiones o cambios sucesivos que conduzcan a considerar que se trata de una nueva inversión sustancial, evaluada desde un punto de vista cuantitativo o cualitativo, permitirá atribuir a la base resultante de dicha inversión un plazo de protección propio.*

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- ¿Puede usarse CC0 en España?

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Open Data Commons Open Database License (ODbL)	Data	Y	Y	Attribution-ShareAlike for data(bases)
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Recursos de interés

- ZENODO http://zenodo.org/
- Re3DATA http://www.re3data.org/
- DataBib, http://databib.org/
- oad.simmons.edu/oadwiki/Data_repositories

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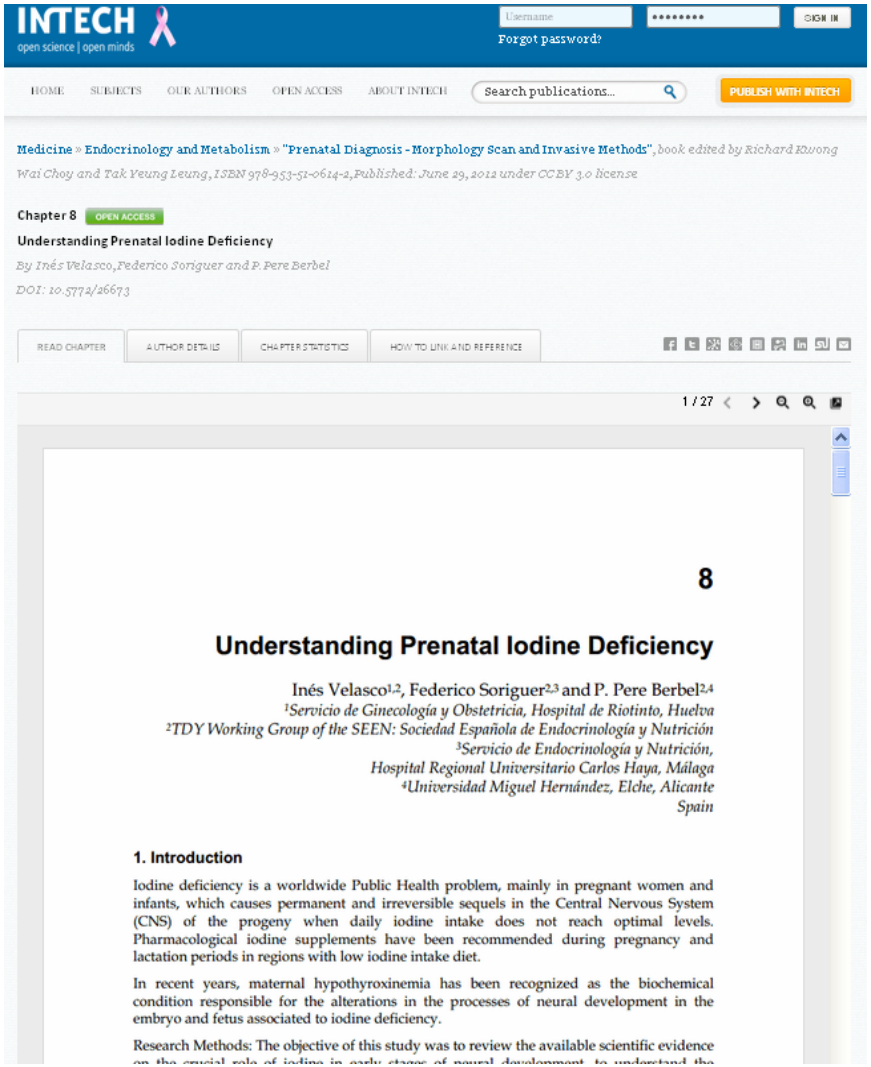

- http://www.intechopen.com/our-authors/country/169/spain
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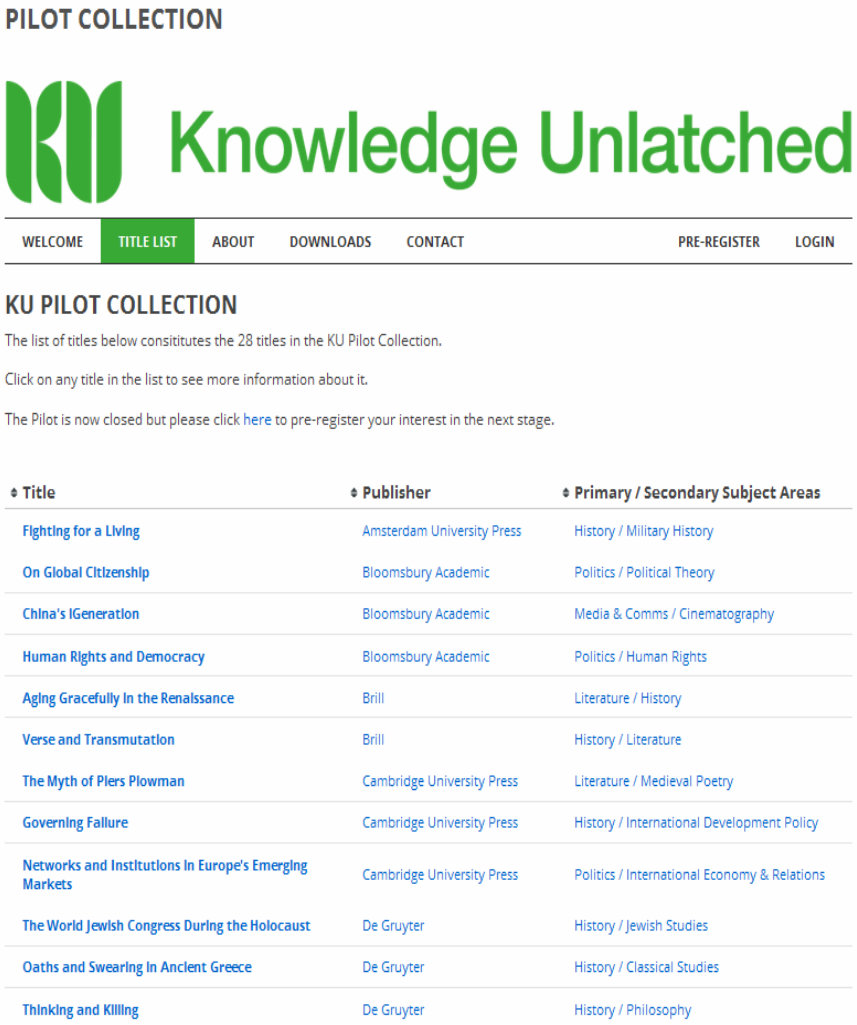

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